The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4887. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Prussia and Denmark Settling the Schleswig Matter.

The Fenian Trials in Ireland and Their Results.

Effect of the New Excitement in America.

Earl Derby Says that Burke will be Executed.

Distinguished Visitors to the Paris Exposition.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Arrangement Between Prussia and Denmark.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 25.

The Government of Prussia and that of Denmark are negotiating for the settlement of the North Schleswig question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—Noon.

Dispatches have been received from Cork which state that McELWAYNE and the other Fenians, who have been on trial in that city, have been convicted and sentenced to be hanged. O'BRIEN will be next placed on trial.

Fate of the Convicted Fenians.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25.

Earl DERBY officially says that the Fenian, BURKE, whose sentence of death was recently commuted to imprisonment for life, will surely be hanged.

FRANCE.

Distinguished Visitors to Arrive in Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, May 25.

The Czar of Russia, King WILLIAM of Prussia, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, and the Sultan of Turkey, will all be here in about two weeks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—10 A. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange has not yet opened, but it is the general opinion, at this hour, that consols will open at the closing quotation of last evening or better; that United States five-twenty bonds and Illinois Central shares will show an improvement, and that Erie Railway shares will exhibit a decline.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—Noon.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ½ and are now quoted at 39½. United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined a quarter and are now quoted at 72. Illinois Central Railway Shares 76. United States Five Twenties at Frankfort at 77⅜d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—Evening.

Consols for money....................93¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds....................72½
Illinois Central shares....................76¼
Erie shares....................39¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 25—Afternoon.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have sold here today at 77¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 25—10 A. M.

Cotton is active at the closing quotations of last evening.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—Noon.

Consols for money....................93¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds....................72½
Illinois Central Railway Shares....................76
Erie Railway Shares....................39

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 25—Noon.

COTTON firm. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11d. Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn, 39s. 3d. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Pork, 80s. Beef, 128s. 6d. Lard, 50s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE—Without change. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d; Standard White, 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 32s. 6d. Resin—Sales of common at 7s. 3d., and fine at 12s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Clover Seed, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 25—Evening.

COTTON closes firm. The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11d.; Middling Orleans 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS close steady. Corn, 39s. 3d. Wheat, White California, 14s.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s.; Beef, 130s.; Lard, 50s.; Bacon, 39s.; Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 11d. for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Standard White; Pot Ashes, 32s. 6d.; Resin, 7s. 3d. for common, and 12s. for fine; Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.; Clover Seed, 57s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Oils—Linseed, £39 10s.; Sperm, £131; Whale; £39.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d.; Calcutta Linseed, 65s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.; Oils, £39 10s. for Linseed, £131 for Sperm, and £39 for Whale.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 25—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 42 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl. for Pennsylvania and Canada refined.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Saturday, May 25.

The London and New-York line's steamer *William Penn*, Capt. BILLING's, from New-York, May 11, arrived here late yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 25.

The ship *Viscata*, Capt DRUMMOND, from San Francisco, Feb. 11, arrived at Cork to-day *en route* to this port.

The ship *Asia* sailed from Shields to-day for San Francisco.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 13.

The mails by the steamship *Hermann*, to May 13, arrived here last evening. We give a synopsis of the most important news in our files.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Official Statement in the House of Lords by Earl Derby.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, the Earl of Derby said:

Knowing the great interest that your lordships have taken in the preservation of the peace of Europe, I have much satisfaction in stating, for the information of this House, that on Saturday last the proceedings of the Conference on the affairs of Luxemburg were brought to a satisfactory termination. [Cheers.] The papers relating to this subject will be laid before your lordships in a few days; but I may state that in consideration of the altered position of the Duchy of Luxemburg since its separation from the Germanic Confederation it has been settled that for all future time that territory shall be neutralized, that it shall continue to form a part of the possessions of the King of Holland, that all the Powers shall agree to acknowledge that neutrality, that the Duchy shall be placed under the collective guarantee of all the Powers, that the Prussian garrison shall be withdrawn, with all its artillery and stores of war, that the fortress shall be dismantled,—so that it shall no longer be a fortress,—to the satisfaction of the King of Holland, and that the works shall not be repaired. It is further agreed that the relation which has hitherto existed between Luxemburg and Limburg shall be terminated, and that, henceforth, the latter shall form an integral part of the Kingdom of Holland. I am sure that your lordships will hear with pleasure that an arrangement has been come to upon this subject which is calculated to preserve the peace of Europe. [Cheers.]

Lord STANLEY of Alderley wished to know in what respect the present guarantee differed from that which previously existed.

The Earl of Derby—The former guarantee, which was under the collective guarantee of all the Powers of Europe, declared that Luxemburg should continue to form a part of the possessions of the King of Holland, whereas the present guaranree, which is also under the guarantee of the collective Powers, declares that that territory shall be neutralized.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley said that the effect of the guarantee was that this country might be called upon to enforce the new treaty of Luxemburg by force of arms, in case of any breach of the neutrality of that territory committed by a third Power.

The Earl of Derby—The guarantee is not a joint and separate guarantee, but is a collective guarantee, and does not impose upon this country any special and separate duty of enforcing its provisions. It is a collective guarantee of all the Powers of Europe. [Hear.] In answer to a further question of Lord STANLEY of Alderley, the noble Earl said it would be better to defer any discussion upon the terms of the treaty until it was laid upon the table of the House. [Hear.]

Official Announcement in the French Corps Legislatif.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body on the 13th, the Marquis DE MOUSTIER made the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: The London Conference has terminated its labors, having signed, on the 11th inst., a treaty determining in a decisive manner the international position of the Duchy of Luxemburg.

The French Government had for some time past been preoccupied by the undecided state in which this question, so important for the security of our frontiers, remained. Whether this security was assured by the union of the Duchy to France, or by any other combination, the chief point for us was that Prussia, in the new position which she had acquired in the last European changes, should not retain beyond her boundaries, and outside all international right, a military establishment which toward us constituted an eminently offensive position. We were warranted in hoping that our friendly relations with the Cabinet of Berlin would prepare the way for a favorable solution, for our intention has always been to spare Prussia's just susceptibilities, and to bring to the question, which had an European character, an honest examination of treaties and of the interests of the great Powers. We hastened to remove all cause for conflict by a declaration in conformity with the above sentiments.

The Powers opened the preparatory negotiations, in which we avoided taking any part, from a just feeling of reserve and moderation. To all questions we replied that we would accept any solution compatible with our security and our dignity, and which the Cabinets might recommend for our adoption, as calculated to consolidate European peace. We cannot too loudly proclaim how much the Powers have displayed a spirit of impartiality, and a sincere desire to arrive at an equitable and honorable arrangement.

After the ratifications have been exchanged the Government will promulgate the text of the treaty, of which the following are the principal stipulations: The preamble states that the King of Holland, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, taking into consideration the change in the situation of the Duchy resulting from the dissolution of the ties which bound it to the old Germanic Confederation, invited the Sovereigns of Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, to assemble their representatives at London, in order to concert with the Plenipotentiaries of the King-Grand Duke engagements for the future, with a view to the maintenance of peace. The Sovereigns having accepted this invitation, resolved to respond to the desire of the King of Italy to participate in deliberations destined to assure the maintenance of the general tranquility.

The Duke declared that he maintained the connection of the duchy with the House of Nassau. This declaration was accepted, and note taken of it. The duchy was declared neutral under the sanction and collective guarantee of the signing Powers, with the exception of Belgium, which is already a neutral Power. It was further agreed that the town of Luxemburg should cease to be fortified. The King-Grand Duke reserved to himself the right of maintaining there sufficient troops for the preservation of order. Prussia declared, consequently, that her troops shall receive orders to evacuate the place as soon as the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged. The artillery will begin to be withdrawn, together with the munition of war, shortly. There will then only remain the troops indispensable for the safety and the dispatch of the material of war.

The Duke of Luxemburg engaged to take measures to convert the fortress into an open town, by such demolition as he shall consider sufficient for the satisfaction of the Powers. The work will commence after the retreat of the garrison, wich will be carried out with due regard to the interests of the inhabitants. The ratifications will be exchanged at latest within four weeks.

The treaty fully accords with the views of the French Government. It does away with a state of things established against us in evil times, and which has been maintained for fifty years. It gives to our northern frontier the guarantee of another neutralized State. It secures to the King-Grand Duke complete independence, and it not only removes the causes of an imminent conflict, but gives fresh pledges for the strengthening of good relations, and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The Government has to congratulate itself upon having obtained these results, and to make known how just and friendly are the sentiments of the Powers toward us. The Government thinks it useful to especially point out that for the first time the meeting of a Conference, instead of following a war and confining itself to sanctioning its results, has succeeded in anticipating it and in preserving the benefits of peace. This is a precious indication of the new tendencies which prevail in the world, and over which the friends of progress and civilization should rejoice.

M. JULES FAVRE asked that the papers on the subject should be communicated to the House in order that a debate might subsequently take place. M. ROUHER replied that they would only be communicated after the ratifications had been exchanged.

The *Patrie* of May 13 states that the Luxemburg customs question, which has been left open by the Conference, will be discussed by a special Commissioner. It will not be settled until after the expiration of the present treaty between Luxemburg and the Zollverein, which will shortly expire.

La Liberté of May 13 says that Baron DE MALARET, French Minister at Florence, will shortly be appointed Ambassador at Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Progress of the British Franchise Reform Bill.

From the London Times, May 13.

The Reform Bill has reached a point which two years ago would have taken away the breath of almost every Conservative in the country, and which was equally beyond the anticipation of the party which flattered itself it had the question in its own hands. We have now settled at household suffrage as unfettered, as unqualified, and, thus far, with as little counterpoise as the £10 householder's suffrage which constituted the terrible democracy of the last Reform Act. Securities have been abandoned with a readiness suggesting either insincerity or a determination not to be beaten; and any inhabitant of a borough living in a tenement worth entering on the rate-book, and who pays his 18d. to the collector, or has it paid for him in his own nome, is to be a British elector. Such is the result of the mutual provocation and the continual rivalry of the last sixteen years. The Liberals started, as they believed, in a race against time, which promised good results, at their own leisure. They have had to encounter an unexpected competition, and have now more than they bargained for. We all see that the process has been very natural, and the consummation by no means so hideous as was once thought; indeed, we have already Parliamentary tacticians counting the dear little lambs about to be added to the British flock, and computing their value. The Conservatives do not appear to be half so much frightened as the Liberals, for the obvious reason that they have been living for sixteen years under a double terror—first, the certainty of being turned out, if ever they could attain office, by any Reform Bill whatever; and, secondly, their constitutional dread of a too democratic and revolutionary measure. The latter apprehension, being purely speculative, was not felt so much as the simple threat of being turned out at a week's warning by a resolution or an amendment specially devised for the purpose. They could never, for the briefest interval, change places with their rivals without seeing this sword of DAMOCLES dangling over their heads, and have at last wisely resolved to extricate themselves and their party from such a condition, and at once to dare and suffer the worst. So they have accepted the fiery ordeal, and are walking over the red-hot plowshares. The Liberals have been thinking these many years of throwing them down the abyss of a return, to which Liberals alone could expect to see the light of office and power. The intended victim has now grappled with his foe, and they are descending in full embrace, to find the abyss as deep, as rugged, as dark for the one as for the other.

If a tolerably good house were the true test of good citizenship, we must be on the eve of a revolution, for few indeed are the cities and boroughs in which the existing constituency will not be greatly outnumbered by the additions to be made by this bill. In fifty boroughs we see it stated that the new electors, supposing them to qualify, will not be as many as the old, but in many cases they will be twice or even thrice as numerous. The total addition is of course multitudinous, and we find ourselves considering the opinions and probable action of a class of men lower than any of the classes now recognized in the industrial as well as the political system. The new household suffrage men are not the men who have been parading our streets and gathering in Hyde Park, for there probably was not one of the 25,000 who followed Mr. BEALES who did not pay £10 a year for his rent or his lodging. There is not less than half a million of workingmen in this metropolis, and the trades' unionists are the aristocracy, not the commonalty of that scale. Who, then, are these strangers that spring as it were out of the soil, and are to be the final depositaries of an unbounded power? In order to appreciate them at their just worth, neither more nor less, we must give up the Parliamentary figment that they are patriots, eager to get within the pale of the Constitution, and protesting against "fines," impediments, and invidious marks of inferiority; and we may also altogether dismiss the opinion that the ordinary English workingman is a ruffian, a scoundrel, or a fool. He is own brother, or first cousin, in the spirit, if not in the flesh, to the agricultural laborer; the most inoffensive of human beings. But it is not the unit, it is the noun of multitude that we have to deal with. Classes have no more consciences than corporations are said to have. The new elector is to be considered in his gregarious character, and that, in fact, under a thin disguise of idle statistics and transparent hypocrisies, has been the employment of the past week, and will continue to occupy a large place in the legislative mind to the end of this session.

In his most multitudinous formation, then, at least three-quarters of the proposed avalanche of new voters will consist of immense additions to what is already immensely too much. If two or three hundred thousand more men could be added to the metropolitan constituencies, they would probably not make the difference of a single representative, for the 50,000 would only return the same man that the 20,000 do. When Mr. BRIGHT talks pathetically of the disfranchisement of 36,000 compound householders at Birmingham by the obligation of personal rate-paying, he is quite aware that there remain 20,000 who will probably return him with as little opposition as the 15,000 existing electors do. Wherever the population exceeds 50,000, the constituency is already liberal enough, and would not be made more liberal by doubling or trebling it. It is in the towns of more moderate dimensions that we must look for some change, by the addition of a new class to the existing constituents. No doubt the great majority of these will vote by influences well known to agents, to committees, to candidates, and to everybody in the least conversant with local or public affairs. The real question lies between these influences. Some of them are regular, permanent, natural and salutary; others less so. There are very few people in the political world who are in a condition to deny that it is fair to expect a man to vote with his master, his employer or his landlord, unless he feels very strong reasons why he should not; and if the population of a town generally vote in that way, it cannot be said that the opinions and interests of that town are ill represented. The tests of residence and personal rate-paying indirectly secure full scope for the influence of a man's regular social connection. On the other hand, when he becomes a mere unit, numbered but hardly named, making an appearance for the occasion, and saved trouble, and as much as possible cost in the maintenance of his franchise, he is so far thrown upon the influences of irregular organizations made for electoral purposes, and, above all, on the influence of money. Indeed, the great question now lies between the legitimate influence of local standing and local connection, and the corrupt influence of money coming into a town nobody knows how, and sown broadcast among the electors, whom, of course, it recognizes only in the capacity of men possessing a commodity which they are ready to sell to the highest bidder. The test of ratepaying, in proportion to the rigor with which it is applied, will secure the permanency, the respectability, and the trustworthiness of the elector; but it will also secure that the influences which ought to sway him shall have due play, as well as the other influences certain to operate in every contested election.

The Great Eastern.

On Friday evening, May 12, Mr. J. W. CARR, of Liverpool, solicitor, acting on behalf of three hundred of the late crew of the *Great Eastern*, forwarded affidavits to the Court of Admiralty in support of their claims for wages for three months, amounting to £4,500. On Saturday morning citation was issued, and yesterday the Receiver of Wrecks at Liverpool, acting on behalf of the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, seized the great ship, and is now in possession. Yesterday instructions were sent to institute another suit on behalf of thirty more seamen. Another suit has been instituted against her for towage services, and yet another for necessaries to the amount of £800. A meeting of the seamen will be held on Thursday next. It is understood that the owners decline to pay until it is decided by some competent Court what is the amount really due to the men, so that they may be in a position to institute a suit against the French Company. At the Liverpool Police Court yesterday, Capt. Sir JAMES ANDERSON appeared in answer to two summonses by the purser and a seaman for the recovery of wages due to them for the voyage last made from and to Liverpool and New-York, *via* Brest. The Company did not dispute the liability for the voyage, and judgments for the amounts claimed in each case was given.

Great Catch of Mackerel.

An immense quantity of mackerel, estimated at 350 tons, was caught on the Cornish coast during the week ending April 13. Upward of 170 tons were sent from St. Ives to London in a single day, and the large provincial markets were also extensively supplied. Prices varied from 12s. to 30s. per six score, according to the condition of the fish when landed. The mackerel have moved a long distance from Penzance and St. Ives, and the fishermen have to arrange with the largest and swiftest boats to get the catches on shore in time to be dispatched by the morning and midday trains.

Cost of the British Museum.

The Parliamentary vote for expenses connected with the British Museum for the year 1867–8 amounts to £99,621. The largest item in this estimate is one of £52,141 for salaries, £10,590 of which is given to the Librarian, Secretary, Superintendents, 13 keepers of departments, three assistant keepers and one chief clerk; £15,435 to assistants, £3,652 to transcribers, £13,229 to attendants and messengers, and £1,250 to police. A sum of £19,735 is required for purchases and acquisitions, including £10,000 for printed books and maps, £2,000 for manuscripts, £1,000 for zoological specimens, £1,500 for coins and medals, £1,200 for Greek and Roman antiquities, £1,200 for prints and drawings, £700 for minerals and meteorites, and £800 for fossils. Bookbinding and preparations cost £10,160: the printing of catalogues, guide-books, &c., £4,970, a sum of £1,500 being included in this item for the publication of a third volume of the cuneiform inscriptions of Western Asia, under the superintendence of Major-Gen. H. C. RAWLINSON, K. C. B., M. P. The general repairs and maintenance of the building, including fittings, furniture, &c., cost £10,155; but the sum total of the estimate is less by £49,244 than that of the previous year, the latter including a vote of £45,721 for the Blacas collection of coins and antiquities.

Rumors About the Fate of Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer.

A telegram in the London *Times*, dated Bombay, April 19, says:

"The latest news from Zanzibar states that little hope was entertained of Dr. LIVINGSTONE being alive, owing to the fact that the Mafeti tribe, the most savage in Africa, was known to have been on his side."

How Royalty is Regulated—Dedication of a Hall by the Queen.

The following was the programme of the ceremony for laying the first stone of this building by Her Majesty, on Monday, the 20th of April:

1. The Queen will leave the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway attended by a cavalry escort, and, passing through Hyde Park, will arrive at 11:30 o'clock at the site of the Hall, opposite the Memorial to the Prince Consort, in Hyde Park, where a guard of honor will be drawn up and receive her Majesty with a royal salute.
2. Her Majesty, on alighting from the carriage, will be received at the north end of the tent covering the site of the Hall by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, with the other members of the Committee, and be conducted to the spot where the stone will be laid.
3. During the procession the military band will play.
4. Upon arrival at the spot the National Anthem will be sung.
5. The Prince of Wales, after a short address from himself, will hand to Her Majesty the report of the Provisional Committee recording the undertaking, and the measures taken to carry it into effect.
6. The Earl of Derby will hand to the Queen the coins and inscriptions, and Earl GRANVILLE the glass vessel in which they are to be inclosed. Her Majesty will then place them in the vessel.
7. Mr. LUCAS, the builder, will hand to the Queen the trowel, and Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, the director of the works, will hand the line and plummet and assist Her Majesty in placing the glass vessel in the stone.
8. During this operation and at the lowering of the stone into its place a flourish of trumpets will be given and a royal salute fired in Hyde Park.
9. The Archbishop of Canterbury will offer up a short prayer.
10. The "Invocazione all'Armonia," the composition of the late Prince Consort, will be given, under the direction of Mr. COSTA, and at its conclusion the National Anthem will be sung.
11. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Provisional Committee will conduct the Queen through the southeast exit from the tent to the east door of the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, where Her Majesty will be received by the Council of that Society, and be conducted by the northwestern terrace of the Gardens to her carriage at the Prince's entrance in Alfred-road.
12. The line of procession in the parks will be kept by the Household troops.

Regulation of the American Mails.

The London *Times* of the 13th says:

"Advices just received from America state that the Post-office Department at Washington has contracted with the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company and the New-York and Havre Company, both under the American flag, in pursuance of which those companies have undertaken to dispatch a steamer from New-York every Saturday with mails for Europe, and also to maintain a weekly communication from this side to New-York. In accordance with this arrangement the steamers from Bremen will in future be dispatched thence on Saturday, to sail from the Weser on Sunday, and to leave Southampton on Wednesday. The New-York and Bremen Company have announced their intention to dispatch the *Northern Light*, formerly one of the well-known Vanderbilt line, in succession to the *Western Metropolis*, which is now on her voyage across the Atlantic, having left New-York on the 4th inst. They are also making arrangements to place new steamers of greater speed on the line. The contract above referred to is independent of that recently commenced with the North German Lloyd, by which a weekly mail is carried, leaving New-York on Thursdays, and Southampton on Tuesdays."

TURKEY.

The Insurrection in Crete.

A letter from Athens, received here yesterday, says:

"The arrival of OMER PACHA at Crete, and his formidable preparations against the insurgents, seem to make little impression on the latter, who are prepared for attack. They know that Turkey is playing her last card in Crete, and that if OMER PACHA is defeated, their independence and union with Greece will no longer be doubtful. The blockade runner *Arcadi* has successfully accomplished her ninth voyage, and supplied the Cretans with all the necessaries of life and warfare. They have formed a Provisional Government, promulgated a liberal constitution and appointed DEMETRIUS MAVROCORDATO, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, an eminent statesman, as Governor-General of Crete.

By mail we have the details of the last engagement of the insurgents with the Turks, which took place, on the 19th of April, at Tilissos, near Heraclion. The Cretans three times repulsed the enemy, 5,000 strong, and at last routed them with heavy loss. All the provisions and war munitions, as well as 150 horses, fell into the hands of the insurgents.

According to the *Levant Herald*, of May 1, the *Arcadi* has safely arrived at Piræus, from her ninth run to Crete. In her previous trip she is said to have landed 710 volunteers, under the personal command of Gen. HAHN, a Swiss officer who commanded King OTHO's troops at the siege of Nauplia.

The new loan of the Greek Government for 28,000,000 drachms, (about $4,700,000 in gold,) goes on favorably. The National Bank of Greece took 5,000,000 on the first day the books were opened, and private individuals in Athens took 500 shares.

The Greek merchants abroad are taking shares with alacrity. The loan is placed on the market at 80 per cent. at 8 per cent. interest per annum, and is redeemable in 28 years. The customs receipts of Syra, Piræus and Patras are pledged for the payment of interest and mortgage.

Mr. A. R. RAUGABE, Envoy Extraordinary of Greece to Washington, left Athens at the beginning of April. He is an eminent scholar in many branches of science, especially in archæology, of which he is professor in the University of Athens. Mr. RAUGABE was for many years Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, during the reign of King OTHO, and speaks English fluently, having resided for some time in England, where he married a very accomplished English lady."

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen from California with $568,998 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall May 15, arrived yesterday morning, with the California mails of April 30, and the following treasure list:

Panama R. R. Co.	$24,208 31	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$8[illegible],000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	81,000 00	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	79,038 98
Weil & Co.	50,000 00	Lees & Waller	200,000 00
Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Co.	11,000 00	Order	40,000 00
Total			$565,214 29
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Lanman & Kemp	$664 50	S. Lazarus & Son	500 00
Hoadley, Eno & Co.	1,000 00	Marcial & Co.	147 00
S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	1,500 00		
Total			$568,998 79

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

The news from the south coast is of but little importance. Dates from Chili are to the 18th, and from Peru to the 28th of last month.

CHILI.

The Government is at "a great loss" as to what is to be done with the Spanish war. All the papers pronounce against Mr. SEWARD's proposition for a Diplomatic Congress at Washington to settle matters. They say that they can trust nobody, as all the European Governments, as well as the Goqernment of the United States, favor Spain.

PERU.

Everything indicates a speedy revolution in Peru, and the probable overthrow of PRADO's Government. The President having declined to accept the resignation of his Cabinet on their censure by the Chamber of Deputies, that body voted that no member of a Cabinet could continue in office after his censure by them. Upon this, PRADO dismissed his Cabinet, but had not yet made up another one. Two members had been named, Señor ORTIZ and Señor ARENAS, but it is not known if they accept.

Five Generals had arrived at Trapaca to assume command of revolutionary armies, which are expected to be formed.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

We have no late dates from the capital, Bogota.

The United States gunboat *Osceola*, Com. FOSTER, returned on the 10th from her mission to Carthagena to procure the release of the American seamen who were deceived into shipping on the *R. R. Cuyler*, at New-York, on the promise that she was to continue to bear the United States flag. Com. FOSTER, on making his demand from the Governor of the State, who represented the national authority, was referred to the port officer, but declined to have anything to do with inferior officers, and again made a peremptory demand that the men should be given up to him within a specified time the same day. This demand was complied with, and the men, seventeen in number, were brought to Aspinwall.

The *Rayo* is still held by the Spanish frigate *Naves de Polosa*, the Spanish Commander not being satisfied with the declaration of the Columbian Minister of State that the vessel is the private property of President MOSQUERA, and intended for peaceful purposes. Well, it is a queer idea, to arm a great steamer with five 9-inch guns, fill her hold with bombs and cover her decks with heavy torpedo-boats and other destructive engines of war, simply to act as a mail boat between the little ports on the Caribbean. As the officers announced their intention to rehoist the United States flag in case they couldn't get their pay for their services, Commander FOSTER will again visit Carthagena to see that no irregularity is committed by them.

We have had quite a large fleet of war ships lying off the town the past week. The flagship *Saranac*, Admiral THATCHER, of the North Pacific Squadron; the flag-ship *Powhatan*, Admiral DAHLGREN, of the South Pacific fleet, and the *Resaca*, all arrived within a day or two of each other. These, with the *Wateree*, gave us four vessels. The *Powhatan* returned to Callao two days since.

The new Colombian war-steamer *Bolivar* arrived in port a few days since. She is an iron vessel of 800 tons, carrying four Blakely guns, and is commanded by a British Lieutenant. I believe she is to be used for commercial purposes.

The *Bolivar* brought news that the yellow fever was prevailing at Buenaventura, in our neighboring State of Cauca, and also in Guayaquil.

AUSTRALIA.

Large Exports of Breadstuffs—Destruction by Floods—Yield of the Gold Fields—Losses by Fire and Shipwreck.

A letter from Sydney, New South Wales, April 1, to the Panama *Star and Herald*, gives the following:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Parliament is expected to meet early in June, and a stormy session is looked for.

The ship *Eastward Ho*, from New-York, arrived here on the 9th ult., after having been in collision with an iceberg, which she struck stem on, carrying away all her upper deck out of its place. Her safe arrival in such a plight seems little short of a miracle.

A telegram which appeared in the London *Times*, (received by last mail,) stating that a bill had been introduced in the New South Wales Legislature to reduce the customs duties, was entirely unfounded, and could only have come from some parties wishing to glut this market with goods.

Intelligence was received this morning that fearful floods have swept away a large amount of property in the Southern districts. Three lives were lost at Moruya, and it is feared that other catastrophies of a similar nature will be heard of.

The ship *Sebastian Cabot*, from Newcastle for Shanghai, has put in here leaking badly.

The total quantity of coal exported from Newcastle for last year was no less than 645,615 tons, giving the enormous increase for a single year of not less than 183,613 tons. This year it is expected to be one-fourth more.

The vintage in the wine-making districts has been larger this season than ever known before.

A splendid altar service has been presented to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Sydney, by the Queen of Spain. The gilt was formally handed over to the Church dignitaries by the Spanish Consul.

A meeting of the American residents was held last week, at which resolutions were passed condemning the recent changes in the American Consulate at this port, and notifying the Government that the present Consul does not possess the confidence of the American residents.

VICTORIA.

The new tariff has become law, and it is feared that its provisions will militate against the mercantile interest.

The exports of wool of the clip of 1866, from October to the end of March, amounted to 152,052 bales, an increase of 22,000 bales over the previous season.

The skeleton of a whale 95 feet long has been washed ashore at Melbourne Heads.

The yield of the various gold fields continues very satisfactory, and the amount of gold exported during the present year is larger than during the first quarter of 1866.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Twenty vessels, taking 19,000 tons of breadstuffs, have already sailed for England, *via* the Cape of Good Hope and Brazil. The total exports this season are over 80,000 tons, and there are yet 105,000 tons more available for shipment.

QUEENSLAND.

The new settlement of Townsville has been visited by a severe hurricane, which almost destroyed the entire town, and did great damage to the sugar and cotton plantations. The damage to the town is estimated at £15,000. The schooner *Eva*, which left before the gale came on, is missing, and is supposed to have foundered.

The cotton crop is nearly all picked and is larger than at first anticipated.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Capt. MACDONNELL has been appointed to the command of the East Coast Volunteers, but there is not much likelihood of any further hostilitiest there for a time, as on every occasion recently the rebels have found themselves worsted by the settlers.

A letter from Wellington, New-Zealand, April 8, gives the following account of a series of disasters: The past few weeks have been momentous, as the mercantile and shipping interests have suffered several severe losses. The first misfortune was the loss of a local steamer named the *Star of the Evening* on the East coast; the second an enormous fire at Dunedin which took place on the night of the 1st inst., destroying twenty-four houses in the principal streets and letting the insurance companies in to the tune of £20,000, beside ruining several old—at least for a young colony—establishments. The third misfortune was the total loss the other day of the famous Victorian steamer *South Australian* within a few miles of a place named Molyneux on the South Island; the fourth is another fire, this time at Christchurch, which occurred on the morning of the 6th inst. and destroyed £10,000 worth of property; the fifth the total loss of the N. L. S. N. Company's steamship *Queen*, which had just been repaired and was on a passage to Nelson, and to this sufficiently long list must be added several defalcations in the North and numerous failures in the South.

The Postal Conference at Melbourne closed on the 26th ult., and the result of their deliberations amounts to this: There are to be four postal services a month with England—one *via* Panama, one *via* Torres Straits and Batavis, and two by way of Suez. The services not to commence until 1869. The entire cost of the proposed scheme is estimated in round numbers at £400,000 per annum; and it has been resolved to memorialize the Imperial Government, requesting them to bear half of the expense, leaving the remaining £200,000 to be made up by the different colonies in the following proportion: Victoria, New South Wales and New-Zealand, one-fourth each; Queensland, one-seventh; South Australia, one-twelfth; Tasmania, one-fiftieth, and Western Australia, the remainder of the whole sum of £200,000.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Senators Named by the Queen.

The following are the Senators of the "New Dominion" of Canada, as announced in the Queen's proclamation, viz.:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Hon. John Hamilton,	Hon. Roderick Matheson,
Hon. John R[illegible]	Hon. Benj. Seymour,
Hon. Samue[illegible]s,	Hon. Walter H. Dickson,
Hon. Alex. [illegible]bell,	Hon. Adam J. F. Blair,
Hon. James Shaw,	Hon. David Christie,
Hon. James C. Aikens,	Hon. David Reesor,
Hon. Elijah Leonard,	Hon. Wm. McMaster,
Hon. Asa A. Burnham,	Hon. John Simpson,
Hon. James Skead,	Hon. D. L. McPherson,
Hon. Geo. Crawford,	Hon. Donald McDonald,
Hon. Oliver Blake,	Hon. Billa Flint,
Hon. Walter McCrae,	Hon. Geo. Wm. Allen.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Sir Narcisse F. Belleau,	Hon. Chas. Wilson,
Hon. Jos. F. Armand,	Hon. A. B. Foster,
Hon. —— ——	Hon. Louis A. Olivier,
Hon. —— ——	Hon. Louis Renaud,
Hon. Luc Letellier,	Hon. Ulric J. Tessier,
Hon. John Hamilton,	Hon. —— ——
Hon. Antoine Duchesnay,	Hon. Elzear Duchesnay,
Col. David E. Price,	Hon. Chas. B. De Boucherville,
Hon. Louis Lacoste,	
Hon. Jean B. Guevremont,	Hon. Wm. H. Chaffers,
Hon. Thos. Ryan,	Hon. Chas. Malhoit,
Hon. James Ferrier,	Hon. John S. Sanborn.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, May 25.

The case of the appeal of SILAS MILLER has occupied the Presbyterian Assembly throughout the entire day. At the close of the debate the appeal was dismissed by an almost unanimous vote.

Destitution in Georgia—Gov. Jenkins Urges the People to Raise Corn.

Gov. JENKINS has issued an address to the people of Georgia, in which he says there seems to be a prevalent misunderstanding either of the powers of the Executive, or of what the Legislature has done, to supply provisions to those needing them. Although he is constantly being informed of cases of destitution, and appealed to for aid, he is unable to afford it, chiefly because much of this destitution prevails among men of property, who being possessed of lands and live stock, have hired laborers and set their crops, without having secured a sufficient supply of provisions to feed their laborers and their beasts of burden, and are now, in the midst of the crop season, arrested for lack of food. He explains that although an appropriation of $100,000 was made by the last Legislature, it was expressly provided that if used it should be devoted to the purchase of food for needy, disabled soldiers, and indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who, by reason of their extreme poverty and inability to labor, need the same. So, too, the provisions given by the noble charitable associations of the more fortunate States, are dedicated to the feeding of needy men, women and children, who have neither property of any kind nor the capacity to labor for the means of subsistance, and it would be a violation of the trust to distribute them among property holders, in aid of agriculture. Such voluntary contributions as reach him are distributed as promptly and equitably as possible, the counties being classified, and the most destitute attended to first. But the voluntary contributions will be insufficient, and the appropriations by the Legislature, which provided "that no part of the same shall be expended until the Government shall become satisfied that a sufficiency of corn will not be contributed from voluntary sources," will of necessity be expended. Gov. JENKINS embodies in his address the following pertinent suggestion:

We are an impoverished people; a large amount of property wiped out, and what remains depreciated in present value by the ravages of war. On the restoration of peace we had to begin life anew, and to begin it with a very inadequate supply of bread, the staff of life. Two crops gathered since the cessation of hostilities have been decidedly short—inadequate to the wants of our people. Last year the suffering was great, this year it is far greater. All that the State Government and the United States Government and the ever memorable charities of benevolent individuals have done, will fall short of full relief. Fellow-citizens, how long shall this continue? Believe me, it will continue and grow more stringent until there shall be raised, on the soil of Georgia, in one year, enough of bread to feed all her people. Of this result there is no hope this year, next year, nor within ten years, unless those who till the soil plant in cereals and other articles of food a sufficient breadth of land to secure this result with moderately unpropitious seasons. This is a prompting of interest, it is the dictate of patriotism. This once accomplished, we can make a fair start, and with the blessings of God can take care of ourselves. But this, I fear, is not being done; I greatly fear there is too much land devoted to cotton, cotton, cotton. There would be hope for the State if thousands of acres of cotton were now plowed up and the ground devoted to corn. There is yet time for it. The present cry for bread among substantial farmers admonishes all to do this. * * * I heartily wish I could buy corn and pay freight for all. But I trust the extent of my powers and the means at my command will be now fully understood, and that no unfounded expectations will be entertained.

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Races—Third and Concluding Day—Beautiful Weather—Brilliant Racing and Immense Attendance—Blackbird, Loadstone, Lexington Colt and De Courcy the Winners.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Jerome Park races, and again did the clerk of the weather favor the American Jockey Club with a fine day for the holding of their Spring racing carnival. The delightful weather, combined with the irresistible attraction of the hurdle race, induced thousands to throw off temporarily the trammels of business cares, and leave the City within which they had been "cribbed, cabined and confined" for the entire week, for the enjoyment of the pure air and unrestrained freedom of the country. The road was crowded with carriages and vehicles of every kind along the entire extent of the drive from Central Park to the course, and the clouds of dust that were engendered by the ceaseless, swift-moving current of conveyances were a source of annoyance to the travelers. The Harlem Railroad special train at 2 P. M. comprised nineteen carriages, and even these failed to afford sufficient accommodation to the race-goers. It was estimated that fully 12,000 persons visited the course, and it is gratifying to announce that not a single instance of drunkenness or disorder occurred during the day. This probably is due to the refining and controlling influence of the presence of the youth, beauty and fashion of New-York, which filled the portion of the beautiful grand stand set apart for the exclusive accommodation of the fair sex. Never before, not even on the Inauguration Day last September, was there so large, fashionable and brilliant attendance at Jerome Park as was witnessed yesterday. It afforded conclusive proof that there is a deep and rapidly-growing taste among the community for the sports of the turf, and which such high-toned and well-managed meetings as those of Jerome Park, Paterson and Saratoga are admirably adapted to cultivate and extend. The meeting just terminated has been eminently successful, and this result must be attributed in a great measure to the admirable system of management carried into practical effect by the courteous Secretary of the Club, Mr. IRVING, and the energetic and experienced Clerk of the Club, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY.

THE HURDLE RACE,

the great source of attraction to thousands, who looked upon it as the principal event of the day, was the first on the programme. For this race the entries were as follows:

1. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 135 lbs.
2. H. B. Gate's bl. m. Black Bess, 140 lbs.
3. D. Leary's ch. m. Lady Alice, 135 lbs.
4. D. Reedy's br. h. Zigzag, 156 lbs.
5. D. McDaniels' bl. h. Blackbird, 140 lbs.

Zigzag was disqualified by the death of his owner and nominator, and *Lady Alice* was withdrawn. *Blackbird* was the favorite, selling in pools for $100; *Birague* $40, and *Black Bess* $5. The race itself admits of little description, for *Blackbird*, ridden by young CLEMENT ALLOWAY, in his usual fine style, took the lead from the start and led over everg hurdle, with the imported hurdle-racer *Birague* about two lengths behind him, and *Black Bess*, (who, leaving her proper sphere of performance on the melodramatic stage of the Bowery Theatre, and trying a new *rôle* as a hurdle racer, in which she found herself wofully out of place,) in the rear, and failing so hopelessly behind at every stride as to provoke shouts of derisive laughter and cheering. In vain did MIDGELY, on *Birague*, try to reach and pass *Blackbird*; the latter kept flying ahead, skimming the hurdles like his namesake, and winning with ease by four lengths. Time, 3:35½.

HURDLE RACE.—Handicap for all ages—one and three-quarter miles, over six hurdles; $500 to the winner, $100 to the second horse—closed with five entries.

D. McDaniel's bl. h. Blackbird, 146 pounds—C. Alloway.......... 1
H. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 135 pounds—Medgely.......... 2
H. B. Gate's bl. m. Black Bess, 140 pounds.......... 3
Daniel Leary's ch. m. Lady Alice, 125 pounds.......... dr.
D. Ready's br. h, Zigzag, 156 pounds.......... dr.
Time—3:35½.

THE SECOND RACE

was the Hotel Stakes, subscription $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; $200 of the stakes going to the second horse; distance three miles. This stake closed with the subjoined five nominations:

1. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court.
2. P. S. Forbes ch. h. Fleetwing.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward.
5. M. H. Sandford's g. h. Loadstone.

The starters were *Fleetwing*, *Delaware* and *Loadstone*, and the latter was the favorite, selling in pools for $260, *Delaware* $160, and *Fleetwing* $155. In the regular betting *Loadstone* was freely taken at even against the field. After two false starts they at length got off, *Fleetwing* being in advance, and quickly opening a gap of six lengths at the quarter pole; *Delaware* being next fully ten lengths before *Loadstone*. Passing the stand on the first mile, *Fleetwing* still led half a dozen lengths before *Delaware*, and *Loadstone* still ten lengths behind. On the second mile both *Delaware* and *Loadstone* closed up, and as they crossed the score, *Fleetwing* was now only a couple of lengths before *Delaware*, who was three lengths before the "gallant gray" who bore Mr. SANFORD's colors. *Fleetwing* now began to show the effect of his three-mile race the day before, for his stride began to diminish, and as they rounded the Club-house turn *Delaware* was on even terms with him, and *Loadstone* at his quarters. Reappearing in sight after disappearing behind the hill, *Delaware* was seen in the van, with *Loadstone* in hot pursuit; *Fleetwing* having fallen behind, his chance of winning hopeless. Coming up the homestretch, *Loadstone* gradually overhauled *Delaware*, the English jockey on the former riding him with wonderful patience, judgment and skill. Within fifty yards of the winning post HAYWARD brought *Loadstone* up with a rush, collared *Delaware*, and by a brilliant display of artistic skill, beat him on the post by a neck only. A finer piece of consummate jockeyship was never witnessed, and to it was the owner of *Loadstone* indebted for the victory. Time—5:42¼. The first mile was run in 1:57¼; the second in 1:56¾, and the third in 1:48¾. *Loadstone* himself was timed in the last mile by an experienced judge, and he ran it in the unprecedented time of 1.47.

SECOND RACE.—Hotel stakes, for all ages. Subscription $50 each. P. p., with $1,000 added. $200 of the stakes to second horse. Three miles. Closed with five nominations.

M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone—Hayward.......... 1
J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware—McClaury.......... 2
P. S. Forbes' ch. h. Fleetwing—Clark.......... 3
J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward.......... dr.
R. M. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court.......... dr.

TIME:

First mile, 1:57¼; second mile, 1:56¾; third mile, 1:48¾. Total, 5:42¼.

THE THIRD RACE

was a selling purse of $500, one and a quarter miles, the entrance money going to the second horse. The entries were:

F. Morris' ch. c. Egotist, 3 yrs., entered to be sold for $700.......... 92 pounds
A. Belmont's br. c., by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 3 yrs., to be sold for $700.......... 92 pounds
D. F. Ryan's ch. g. Expect, aged —, $700 113 pounds
D. McDaniels' b. c. Ripley, 4 yrs., $700. 106 pounds

It was difficult to tell which was the favorite, as *Egotist* and *Ripley* alternately commanded the highest price in the pools. The *Lexington* filly stood third in estimation, but *Expect* was friendless. In one pool *Ripley* brought $350, *Egotist* $310; the *Lexington* colt $170, and *Expect* $50. The *Lexington* colt jumped off with the lead, made his own running throughout, with *Egotist* second and *Ripley* third, and finally won easily by six lengths in 2:15½, being a quarter second quicker than *Ruthless* ran the same course yesterday. The winner was sold by auction for $720, was bought by a Mr. GIBSON, and goes into Col. McDANIEL's stable. He ran in Mr. BELMONT's name and colors, but belonged to Mr. CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, Mr. BELMONT's private trainer, who bought last Fall at the sale by auction of Mr. JOHN HUNTER's stock for $500. He is a well-bred racing-like colt, and from the style in which he defeated his horses in this race will be heard of again at a future day. He is engaged in the Paterson Derby.

THIRD RACE.—Selling premium $500, for all ages, one and a-quarter miles. Entrance money to second horse. Horses entered to sell for $2,000. To carry their appropriate weight, for $1,200 allowed 7 pounds. $700 allowed 12 pounds.

A. Belmont enters br. c. 3 y. o., by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. To be sold for $700. 92 pounds, Berry.......... 1
F. Morris enters ch. c. Egotist, 3 y. o. by imp. Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue. To be sold for $700. 92 pounds, Taylor.......... 2
D. McDaniel enters b. c. Ripley, 4 y. o., by J. ff Davis, dam Nina, by Boston. To be sold for $700. 106 pounds, Wm. Henry.......... 3
D. F. Ryan enters ch. g. Expect, aged, by Second Boston, dam Unknown. To be sold for $700. 113 pounds.......... 4
Time—2:15½.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a match for $4,000, mile and repeat, between Mr. A. BELMONT's b. f. *Maid of Honor*, 3 years, 87 pounds, and Mr. P. S. FORBES' ch. c. *De Courcy*, 3 years, 90 pounds. The latter is a big, slashing, racing-like colt, by *Trovatore*, out of *Fleetwing's* dam, *Rhoda*, and from having been highly tried the morning before, he was freely backed at $100 to $60 on time.

FIRST HEAT.—They got off together, but the great raking stride of *De Courcy* soon told a tale, and he quickly drew away from the *Maid*, leading a length as they went round the bend at the bluff. At the three-quarter pole the *Maid* was at his saddle-girths, quitted him as they came up the homestretch, and won easily by two lengths in 1:49¼.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $30 on *Maid of Honor*; those who had laid odds on *DeCourcy* turning round and backing the filly at the above quoted odds. The friends of *DeCourcy* were astonished at the result, as he had run far below his trial, when carrying six pounds more than he now had on him. Still they freely took the $100 to $30 offered, and they were well repaid for their confidence. In this heat *De Courcey* was ridden in blinkers, as his rider declared he would not run kindly without. He took the lead at the tap of the drum, maintained it throughout, and, although both were whipped and spurred on the homestretch, he outlasted the filly and beat her by two lengths in 1.48¾.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $25 on *De Courcy*, as the filly was evidently done. The former led throughout and won by twenty lengths: the *Maid* only barely escaping being distanced. Time: 1:53¼. This race terminated the meeting, which on the whole has been generally successful.

FOURTH RACE.—Match, mile heats.

P. S. Forbes' ch. c. De Courcy, three years old, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe, 90 pounds.......... 2 1 1
A. Belmont's imp. b. f. Maid of Honor, three years old, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, 87 pounds.......... 1 2 [illegible]
Time—1:49¼—1:48¾—1:53¼.

Our Tenement-Houses.

According to a sanitary survey which was had in 1864, there were, in round numbers, 15,000 tenement-houses, containing a population of 500,000 persons, and an average of eight families to each of these buildings, in the City of New-York. To these aggregate numbers should be added another element, viz.: all of the smaller habitations, attics, stable-lofts, &c., where poor families are found stowed away, and having too small an allowance of area and air space. The Inspector of the Fourth District, (Fourth Ward,) for example, reports that in addition to the 462 tenant-houses proper in his district, there are 52 other buildings that possess the attributes of tenant-houses, and in a great proportion of which the highest degree of sanitary want prevails. Were all this class of habitations included with the tenant-houses and underground residences, it would be found that far more than half the population of the City is to-day inhabiting a class of domiciles which invite and localize fatal kinds of disease. This immense number of persons are crowded into houses that occupy a space of only about *two square miles*, including a proper *pro rata* of the entire area of the public streets; and it is only because this rate of packing is somewhat diminished by intervening warehouses, factories, private dwellings and other classes of buildings, that the entire tenant-house population is not devastated by the domestic pestilences and infectious epidemics that arise from overcrowding and uncleanness.

In many of the tenement-houses the Sanitary Inspectors found the allotment of space and air supply so small that but for a precarious and scanty ingress of fresh air by crevices and unopened windows, whole families would inevitably perish in periods of from eight to thirty-six hours. In some of these domiciles with large families, the allotment of air-space is less than two hundred cubic feet to each person, and in 1,487 of the tenement-houses of our City the *pro-rata* allowance of cubical space to each inhabitant is less than 400 feet. A mild type of the tenent-house is described in the report of the Inspector of the Seventh District. It is located in Monroe-street near Jackson-street, and contains forty families, or two hundred persons. The size of the lot is about 40 feet by 100 feet; size of the house 30 feet by 100 feet. It is built of brick and wood, and stands "end to the street." A grocery and liquor store front the street. A small narrow, old and broken stairway ascends from the street door to the second story. The house fronts easterly, and has a narrow court in its front open to the street, with a stable shanty at the entrance. A Croton hydrant and sink is in a central and commanding position of the court. The water-closets, which are a curiosity to view, are in the rear of the court, and have wooden steps to ascend to the top of the privy, from thence by other old wooden steps to another entrance to the second story of the house. Heaps of dirt are observed behind the water-closet. This tenant-house is four stories high. The rooms are all small, dirty, very badly ventilated, damp, poorly lighted, and wretched, in the fullest sense of the word. The cellar or basement portion lets out at $4 per month, each apartment consisting of room and bedroom. Height of the ceiling 7¼ feet. There are three entrances, one to each pair of families. To this inhabited cellar-story—which is altogether under ground—wooden steps descend to a small vestibule, from which open three doors to two suites of rooms, consisting of a cramped up, dirty, exceedingly foul, damp, mouldy and close room and dark bedroom with a closet. One chimney-flue, one window and door are the only means of giving light and air to the occupants. The dimensions of the room are 10 by 14 feet, and of the bedroom, 9 by 12 feet. The latter is entirely dark at high noon. There is a foul, damp smell about the place. The inhabitants, affected with scrofula, are destitute of energy, and are obviously dispirited and depraved. In going into other portions of this miserable house, all its inmates were found busily engaged in some domestic employment; but in the cellar they are idle, listless, and look like prisoners in a cell that have now some one to visit and look at them. The rooms on the first floor are not so bad, but are close and unventilated. On the second floor, which is reached by two entrances, from the street and from the court, by means of the wooden steps from the water-closet, a narrow hall extends the length of the rear of the building, and four short halls from it, each to a pair of apartments. The width of these halls is three feet; width of the main hall, extending along the back of the building, is six feet, in which are the stairways, the coal bins, &c. There are eight family domiciles on this and each of the upper floors. Each family has a room and bedroom. The door opens into the little hall. There is no ventilation except by the small windows of the front room, the bedroom receiving air only by the very small hole opening into the main hall near the ceiling. This opening is tightly closed, with boards nailed over it during Winter. The halls are dark, dirty, damp, foul and chilly. The rear has only two windows on each floor, of four small panes of glass each. The ceiling of the third floor is 6¾ feet high. In some of the rooms and dormitories on this floor in midsummer green mold is observed on the walls. If it be taken into consideration that in Winter the windows and doors must be shut and fires made, is it a wonder, with the deficiency in ventilation and the small, dark and foul halls, rooms so damp, close and wretched, that disease and pestilence should perpetually exist in and spread from this crowded tenant-house? The building is located on that part of the street at or near the bottom of the grade, and within a few feet of the original high-water mark. This house is not an isolated instance, but one of the many, far below scores of others in wretchedness.

With a view to correcting some of the evils belonging to the present tenant-house system, the State Legislature, at its last session, passed a bill, which was fully reported in our columns at the time. The bill contains clauses which compel the owner or lessee of tenant or lodging-houses to properly clean, drain and ventilate their buildings, so as to make them fit abodes for human beings. The Board of Health is charged with enforcement of the law.

Prize Fight Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, May 25.

A prize fight between PATSEY SHEPPERD and CON. REARDON, for $200, took place early this morning, about five miles from this city, on the Illinois side of the river. The fight lasted one hour and four minutes, and was won by SHEPPERD. Only three rounds were fought, the first lasting forty-eight minutes, and is the longest on record. REARDON is badly punished.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SEA MUSIC.

From Once a Week.

The gray unresting sea,
Adown the bright and belting shore,
Breaking in untold melody,
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished time,
Since the glad earth's primeval morn,
Have heard the grand unpausing chime,
Momently aye new-born.

Like as in cloistered piles,
Rich bursts of massive sound upswell,
Ringing along dim-lighted aisles
With spirit-trancing spell;

So on the surf-white strand,
Chants of deep peal the sea-waves raise,
Like voices from a viewless land,
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times, in thunder notes,
The booming billows shoreward sur[illegible]
By times, a silver laugh infloats
By times, a low soft dirge.

Souls more ennobled grow,
Listing the worldless anthem rise;
Discords are drowned in their great flow
Of Nature's harmonies.

Men change, and "cease to be,"
And empires rise and grow and fall;
But the weird music of the sea
Lives, and outlives them all.

That mystic song shall last
Till Time itself no more shall be:
Till seas and shores away have pass'd,
Lost in eternity.

FORTY YEARS OF RIOT.

THE STORY OF THE ENGLISH LUDDITES.

From Dickens' All the Year Round.

The Luddite rioters of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire derived their name from Gen. **LUD**, their mythical leader, that awe-striking name and title being, however, borne by several of their chiefs at different times and in different districts. The deplorable outrages committed by these men—the breaking into houses to seize fire-arms and obtain money for the purposes of their mischievous and dangerous association—lasted for nearly forty years, during which time, with the exception of a few lulls, the great manufacturing districts were in as disturbed and lawless a state as the border country when such marauders as Hard-Riding **DICK** and **WILLIAM** of Deloraine drove honest men's cattle, burned keep-towers, and harried farm-houses.

All social diseases have their climax. The night, they say, is darkest just before daybreak. To all miseries and misfortunes there is a culminating period. It was in 1812 that the Luddists were fiercest, maddest and most desperate, deriding all philosophy and forgetting all the tenets of political economy in the fierceness of their indignation. Their object was to destroy the new frames which about the end of the last century were introduced ("with power") to finish woolen goods. Up to this time cloth had been finished by a tedious and costly process, a man being required to each machine, and three times the expense being incurred. The machine was a ponderous, unsightly instrument, square at the extremity of the blade, but otherwise not unlike the shears used by sheep-shearers. One blade was passed under the balk cloth to be finished, and the other over it, the latter cropping off the nap of the wool, as the blades were dexterously pushed backwards and forwards by the workmen. The men engaged in this primitive occupation were known by the name of croppers. The process was as much behind the age as the Hottentot system of spinning is behind the latest process of Manchester. The croppers, whose occupation was thus interfered with, became as violent as the silversmiths of Ephesus, and were the chief leaders in the Luddite riots. They were generally of the stubborn, resolute Yorkshire race, ignorant, violent, determined, holding together for good or ill, and resolved to destroy the new frames, which they believed would throw poor men out of work and starve their families.

There is a wild old Yorkshire legend extant, which pretty well proves the opinion entertained of the croppers by their cotemporaries. We give it in the words of a most reliable authority: "The tradition is, that in consequence of their dissipated and wicked ways, all the croppers at their departure hence went to a certain place that—to describe it negatively—was neither purgatory nor paradise, and that in the course of time they became so numerous in that particularly warm region, and withal so very, very, unruly, that the devil was at his wits' end what to do with them, and had no pleasure of his existence in their company. Get rid of them he could not. There they were, and, notwithstanding all remonstrances, declared that they would neither depart nor yet mend their manners. One day, while pondering upon his difficult position, a brilliant idea suddenly occurred to his satanic majesty. He knew the fondness of the croppers while on earth for ale, whether good, bad or indifferent, so he went to the door of the infernal regions, and bawled out with all his might, 'ale! ale! ale!' The effect was magical. At the joyful sound the croppers were instantaneously seized with a burning thirst. They rushed out to a man helter-skelter to where the delightful news came from. No sooner were they safely out than satin quietly but quickly slipped in, banging the door to and locking it after him, shouting through the keyhole to the astonished and deluded croppers outside, 'Now, d——n you, I have got you out, and I'll keep you out; and I'll take good care no more croppers ever come in here!' And this is stated to be the reason that from thenceforth no more croppers entered the infernal regions."

No Ribbonmen ever banded together with more sullen determination in their movements; their drilling and their attacks were conducted with military precision. Mere agricultural laborers might have shown as much courage, but could not have formed such subtle combinations. Every man had his allotted place by number, (as in a regiment,) in the musket, pistol, or hatchet companies. The form of initiation was known by the technical name of "twisting in." The oath taken was as solemn and terrible as that used in the secret tribunals of the middle ages. It was as follows: "I, ———, of my own voluntary will, do declare and solemnly swear, that I never will reveal to any person or persons under the canopy of heaven, the names of the persons who compose this secret committee, their proceedings, meetings, places of abode, dress, features, connections, or anything else that might lead to a discovery of the same either by word, or deed, or sign, under the penalty of being sent out of the world by the first brother who shall meet me, and my name and character blotted out of existence, and never to be remembered but with contempt and abhorrence; and I further now do swear, that I will use my best endeavors to punish by death any traitor or traitors, should any rise up among us, wherever I can find him or them; and though he should fly to the verge of nature, I will pursue him with unceasing vengeance. So help me, God, and bless me to keep this my oath inviolable."

At the time of the crisis of disorder in 1812, when the Luddite conspiracy was netting over the greater part of two counties, **ENOCH** and **JAMES TAYLOR** constructed the obnoxious frames in their smithy, which stood on what is now the play-ground of the town school at Marsden. These enterprising men had begun life as common blacksmiths, but by industry, perseverance and inventive genius had become known as skillful machine-makers. The giant hammer used in the Yorkshire smithies was, in 1812, playfully known among the grimy artisans who wielded it as "Enoch," and when the Luddites made one of their midnight marches to destroy a finishing-frame, the cant saying was—alluding to the firm at Marsden and the hammer that was to crush their work—

"Enoch made them, and Enoch shall break them."

Suffering, and believing that they would suffer more, these impetuous men totally forgot that all improvements in a trade tend to enlarge that trade; that all lessenings of cost in the production [illegible] to increase the sale of that [illegible] the finishing-machines re[illegible] the manufacture of them undoubtedly led to the employment of more hammermen. To these truths they were indifferent; all they knew was, that the new frames lessened the immediate work for the croppers, and they were determined not merely to destroy those already in use, but to terrify employers from further adopting them.

Yet the croppers themselves, as long as they could get work, were well-to-do men, their wages being twenty-four shillings a week. The Marsden people were, indeed, seldom in distress, for the great cotton trade was already developing, and warp and weft ready for the hand-loom were brought from Lancashire fortnightly and put out to Marsden weavers. But let us be just; the times were hard everywhere, and a shilling did not bring then what it had brought before, and what it brings now. Men worked week in and week out, and only just, after all, kept the wolf from the door. Oh! there was a sharp, biting suffering, before thoughtful workingmen could combine in that thirty years' conspiracy that brought many brave lads to the gallows, and sent many to pine away the rest of their miserable and wasted lives in the dismal restrictions of New South Wales. Time is full of common sense; it brings men to the truth; yet for nearly a whole generation it never stopped these disturbances, erroneous as they were. The man who thinks that these troubles indicated no foregone misery and wrong, would call a dying man's groans and screams mere practical jokes.

The Yorkshire nature is staunch and dogged; it was not going to bear starvation quietly, while proud, arrogant and often cruel manufacturers were fattening on the very flesh and blood of the workman and his pining children. The poor man had borne the contemptuous denial of his rights, the incessant suspension of the laws of the land, trade monopolies, tyrannical, stupid and heartless governments, civil and religious disabilities, and unjust and useless wars; but dear bread—that was the last straw that broke the camel's back. The artisan saw only in the new machinery means to still further enrich his oppressors and starve himself. When the rich man can be weary of life, is it to be wondered at that the poor man finds life sometimes intolerable? The panacea seemed to be combination. Gen. **LUD** got recruits in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, and especially the southwestern districts of Yorkshire. There were food riots at Sheffield, Mansfield and Macclesfield. Food riots are as certain a proof of something wrong in the body politic, as certain pustules are proofs of smallpox. The stocking-weavers in Nottinghamshire began the bad work by holding nocturnal meetings, by forming secret societies, by appointing delegates and local "centres," by extracting black mail from manufacturers, and requiring implicit obedience in their adherents, after administering an oath. From shattering frames, the Yorkshire men began to talk of upsetting the Government. Religion was even pressed into the rioters' service, and a crusading spirit inculcated on those who joined the Luddites. The disorders came to head in 1812, partly from the lenity shown to Luddite prisoners at the Nottingham Assizes in March, and more especially by the dreadful price which provisions had then reached. The poor hardly ever tasted nourishing, flesh-making wheaten bread; tea and coffee were almost unknown; clothing was extravagantly dear, and the workmen had to gain strength for the twelve hours' toil in the bad atmosphere of a mill from a paltry meal of porridge. All this was hard to bear even with freedom; but it was intolerable in a country where the intellect and conscience of the nation were enslaved, and where the poor had no other privilege than that of paying an undue share of the taxes levied on them for an enormo sly wealthy and tolerably selfish landed interest.

The riots soon overran the West Riding, beginning at Marsden. After trying their destructive powers on a small scale there, the frames at Woodbottom and Ottiwells were marked out for destruction, and the lives of their owners, the Armitages and the Horsefalls, were threatened. These gentlemen took prompt and energetic measures for the protection of their property. A bridge over the river at the Woodbottom Mill had an iron gate placed across the centre which could be securely fastened against all invaders. It had iron spikes at the top, and a row of iron spikes down each side. This bridge, with its gateway and protecting spikes, remained in its original integrity until a very recent day.

"At Ottiwells," adds a local authority, "at the upper end of the road fronting the mill, and on an elevation, level with the present dam, a cannon was planted behind a wall pierced with openings three feet high and ten inches wide. Through these apertures the cannon could be pointed so as to command the entire frontage of the mill, and fired upon an approaching enemy. This somewhat primitive battery still exists, but the artillery disappeared long ago; and though walled up, the outlines of the embrasures formerly left for the cannon to be discharged through, may yet be distinctly discerned. In addition to these means of defence, the workmen employed at the mills were armed, and kept watch and ward during the night."

Mr. **HORSFALL**, resolute and prompt, was not to be easily frightened, and the Marsden croppers were none of them Luddites. The inhabitants of Marsden and the surrounding villages were also compelled to deliver up all fire-arms in their possession, until the reign of terror should pass away.

There were also infantry and cavalry in Marsden. The Tenth King's Bays, the Fifteenth Hussars and the Scotch Grays, were alternately billeted (at quite inadequate rates) in the town, impoverishing and sometimes ruining the landlords, irritating the high-spirited, oppressing the neutral and contaminating the whole neighborhood. These regiments were not allowed to remain long in one place, for fear of the men becoming tainted with Luddite opinions. The soldiers marched every night to the market-place at Marsden, and, having been paraded, were then told off into two divisions, the one to patrol on the road to Ottiwells and Valeside, and the other to spend the night between Marsden, Woodbottom Mill, and Lingards. As their movements were well known, and the clash of their swords and the tramp of their horses' feet were to be heard at a long distance at night, it was easy for the Luddites to steal away behind hedges, crouch in plantations, or take by-roads to their work of destruction. The cats had belled themselves this time, and the mice could play as they liked.

On the 11th of April fire was set to the gunpowder lying above the West Riding. On that day, the croppers at Mr. **WOOD**'s mill at Longroyd Bridge, near Huddersfield, were planning a night attack on the mill of a Mr. **CARTRIGHT**, at Liversedge. The leading conspirator was an impetuous cropper named **GEORGE MELLOR**, (twenty-two.) His chief lieutenants were **THOS. SMITH**, (twenty-three,) **WM. THORP**, (twenty-two,) and a mean subtle fellow, afterward an informer, **BENJ. WALKER**, (twenty-five.) **JOSHUA DICKINSON**, a cropper, came to the shop on the Saturday before named, and brought a pint of powder, a bag of bullets, and two or three cartridges, to distribute among the Longroyd Mill men. They met at night, about 10 o'clock, when it was not quite dark, about three miles from **CARTWRIGHT**'s mill, in the fields of Sir **GEORGE ARMITAGE**, at the obelisk (or, as the Luddites quaintly nicknamed it, "the dumb steeple.") When more than a hundred men had assembled, **MELLOR** and **THORPE**, the two young leaders, mustered the Luds, and called them over, not by name, but by numbers, in military fashion; there were three companies—the musket, the pistol and the hatchet companies; the rest carried sledge-hammers, adzes and bludgeons. They were formed in lines two deep, and **WILLIAM HALE**, (No. 7,) a cropper from Longroyd Mills, and a man named **RIGGE**, were ordered by **MELLOR** to go last and drive the Luds up, and see that no coward stole off in the darkness; for there were many Luds who only joined through fear of being assassinated, and had no heart in the matter. The order to march was at last given, and the band proceeded over wild Heartshead Moor, and from thence into a close sixty yards from Rawford Mill, where the musket-men put on masks, got ready their fire-arms, and took a draught of rum to cheer them on to the attack. **MELLOR** then formed his company of musket-men into lines of thirteen abreast, and moved on to the doomed mill, followed by **THORPE** and his pistol-men.

In the meantime Mr. **CARTWRIGHT**, who had apprehensions of an attack, was in the great stone many-windowed building. The great water-wheels were still; the only sound was the ripple of the water in the mill-dam. The alarm-bell, rising above the roof, stood out dark against the sky. There was no light at any window, and no noise. The five workmen and their allies, the five soldiers, were asleep. The armed men, intent on destruction and ready for murder, to their design stole on like ghosts. Soon after twelve, Mr. **CARTWRIGHT**, who had fallen asleep, was awoke by the violent barking of a large dog kept chained inside the mill for such a purpose.

The mill-owner leaps out of bed to give the alarm, and as he opens his bedroom door he hears twenty or thirty of the three hundred panes of glass on the ground floor shattered in; at the same time there is a rattle and blaze of musketry at the ground and upper windows; the bullets whistle, and splinter, and flatten against the inner walls. At the same time a score of sledge-hammers are heard working at the chief door, and voices shouting and threatening at the other entrances and indeed on all sides, except that on which the mill-pool lies.

The hour is come at last. But Mr. **CARTWRIGHT** is Yorkshire too, resolute, bold, and of a good heart. He shouts to his men and they fly to arms, and load and cock their muskets. He and one or two of his workpeople run to the alarm-bell and pull fiercely at the ropes till it clashes out its summons to the Hussars at Liversedge and friends near or far.

This drives the Luddites stark, staring mad: the firing becomes hotter; and a dozen of them cry out:

"Fire at the bell-rope!" "Shoot away the bell!" "D——n that bell! get it, lads!"

(For they knew the soldiers would be on them with their sabres if that bell clang many minutes longer.) Presently the bell-rope breaks and two men are sent up to ring and fire alternately. **CARTWRIGHT** and his men fire from the upper loops of the mill obliquely at the howling crowd that flash off their guns and ply their hammers, and snap their pistols at the detested mill where the ten men are glaring at them from under covert. The fire from and against the mill is hot, pelting and furious.

"Bring up Enoch!" roar stentorian voices.

A big hammerman advances to the door, and pounds at it with Enoch as if it were a block of iron.

The rest shout:

"Bang up, my lads?" "In with you!" "Are you in, my lads?" "Keep close." "In with you, lads!" "D——n them. Kill them, every one!"

MELLOR then cries, with horrible imprecations, "The door is opened!"

But it is not. They are wrong this time. Enoch has been hard and heavy at it; it is true, the panels are broken, so that a man's head might go through, but the lock and bolt are not burst yet. The planks are split with hatchets, the malls have broken and chopped it into holes, but the door still keeps faithful and fast. The stone jambs of one entrance are wrenched out, the frameworks are smashed in; still **CARTWRIGHT** and his men keep up their fire from between the flagstones that barricade the upper windows, and some of the Luddites are struck. There is a cry that some one is shot, and a man has fallen on his face. **BOOTH** is down, and there is hot blood on **DEAN**'s hands. **DEAN** has been shot through the door as he plied his hatchet.

There are only nine panes of glass left in the ground floor; but Enoch has failed this time. The firing has now gone on for twenty minutes, and still flashes to and fro over the mill-pool, from door to window, and from window to door. A man named **WALKER** is looking in at a broken window, when a ball from one of **CARTWRIGHT**'s men strikes the edge of his hat. The enraged Luddite instantly leans in and fires at where the flash came from, taking the best aim he can. As he said afterward:

"I was determined to do it, though my hand was shot off for it, and hand and pistol had gone into the mill."

It is very dark; nothing can be seen on either side but the jet of fire upwards and downwards as the besieged fire from behind the paving-stones and the Luddites from their platoons.

But now from the clamorous crowd outside came groans and screams; and the mob, either intimidated, dreading the coming sabres, or falling short of powder and ball, began to slacken their fire. That gave the mill people fresh courage, for they knew the Luddites were losing heart. Now, the firing entirely ceased, except a shot or two at intervals. The wounded men were groaning with pain, and their comrades were trying to carry them off. The Luddites broke and separated toward Huddersfield; one man fell in the mill-dam; others slunk back to the Dumb Steeple-field; a few crept up the beck.

Mr. **CARTWRIGHT**, listening, could hear the heavy groaning of the poor wretches left under the windows wounded, but he was afraid to go out lest it should be afterward said he had murdered the stragglers in cold blood. Then, the victorious defenders rested and rejoiced, or kept the alarm-bell going. On a friend arriving, **CARTWRIGHT** went cautiously out and examined the field of battle, and removed the wounded men to a public house near. When the day broke, **CARTWRIGHT** went and examined the ruined mill; the windows were destroyed, the doors chopped and broken, the paths to Huddersfield strewn with malls, hatchets and hammers. There was a Luddite's hat floating in a dismal way about the mill-dam.

That night many glimpses were obtained of the retreating rioters.

Some of the frightened Luddites were soon tracked. On the night of the attack on Rawfold Mill, a man named **BROOKS**, who was wet through and without a hat, called at High Town on a man named **NAYLOR**, from whom **MELLOR**, the leading spirit all through this bad affair, borrowed a hat for his coadjutor. On the day after, a woman living at Lockwood saw a great many cloth-dressers come to the house of a man named **BROOKS**, whom she heard evidently telling "some sorrowful tale." She could tell that by the motion of his hand. She heard only a few words, and those were:

"That of all the dismallest dins anybody ever heard, that was the dismallest, and that you might have heard it half a mile, and I had rather be clemmed to death than be in such a stir again."

Before any of the men could be arrested, the irritation produced by the failure of the attack on Rawfold's mill had led to a fresh crime. A day or two after the repulse, the croppers at Mr. **WOOD**'s mill at Longroyd's Bridge were talking together, lamenting the loss of life among the Luddites at **CARTWRIGHT**'s mill. **MELLOR**, always foremost, then said there was no way of smashing the machinery but by shooting the masters. No one present seems to have protested against this proposition. **MELLOR**, who had been to Russia, had brought back with him a large pistol of a peculiar kind, with a barrel half a yard long. It had been sold to a man named **HALL** for some pigeons. This pistol was borrowed on the afternoon of the 28th of April. At **HALL**'s house **MELLOR** loaded this pistol so heavily that **HALL** asked **MELLOR** if he meant to fire that? He thought the piece would jump back. **MELLOR** replied, coolly, "Yes: I mean to give **HORSFALL** that." About 5 o'clock that day **MELLOR** came into a room at Longroyd Mill, where a man named **WALKER** was at work with three other men, and asked him to go with him and shoot Mr. **HORSFALL**. The man did not then consent; but half an hour after, **MELLOR** came again, put a loaded and primed pistol into his hand, and told him he must go with him and shoot **HORSFALL**. **WALKER** examined the pistol, found it nearly full, and consented.

This Mr. **HORSFALL**—the man whom the four Luddites waited for in the narrow strip of a plantation on the Huddersfield road—was an excitable, impetuous man, violent in manner, but kind and forgiving to his own work-people. Against the Luddites, however, he was always implacable. Though he had offered to his neighbors, the Armitages, to pull down the obnoxious frames, he had been heard to express his wish to ride up to the saddle-girths in Luddite blood. The children, as he rode through Lingard's Wood, used to run out and cry, "I'm General Lud!" and he would invariably pursue the urchins with his horsewhip. This rash and impulsive man was about forty, and in the full flush of vigorous manhood. It was said that the Luddites had, on the night of the defeat at Rawfold's, tossed up a shilling to settle whether **CARTWRIGHT**'s mill or **HORSFALL**'s mill should be first attacked.

The other men were in a wood twenty yards nearer Huddersfield. They were to fire after **MELLLR** and **THORPE** had fired.

This was about six o'clock. At about half-past five Mr. **HORSFALL** has mounted at the door of the George Hotel, Huddersfield, rash and defiant as usual, and ridden off. A few minutes after he was out of sight Mr. **HORSFALL**'s friend, a Mr. **EASTWOOD**, of Slaithwaite, who had often expostulated with the daring and obnoxious mill-owner on the imprudence of his intemperate language about the Luddites, called at the George to propose, for protection and companionship, to ride home with him. On hearing he had gone he cantered quickly after him, hoping to overtake him. About six, Mr. **HORSFALL** pulled up his horse at the Warren House Inn at Crossland Moor. Finding there two of his old work-people, Mr. **HORSFALL** gave each a glass of liquor in a friendly way. He did not himself alight, but on the saddle tossed off a steaming glass of rum-and-water, and then rode off flushed with the grog. A man named **PARR** was about one hundred and fifty yards behind him. All the way from Huddersfield there had been an intermittent stream of people returning homeward—farmers in gigs, laborers with carts, and young squires riding gaily back to their country places.

When Mr. **HORSFALL** comes abreast of the plantation, **PARR** sees four men in dark-colored clothes stooping about under the boughs. All at once there comes a crack, as of a gun, and a puff of smoke. Mr. **HORSFALL**'s horse jibes around, and the rider falls with his face on the horse's neck. Two shots had been fired. By a great effort the wounded man raises himself painfully up by the horse's mane, and calls out "Murder!" At that moment a man in a bottle-green top-coat (one of the four in ambuscade) springs on the wall with one hand and both feet.

PARR, riding up, seeing this, called out to the murderer: "What, are you not contented yet?" and rode fast up to the wounded man, who was already dripping with blood. **HORSFALL** said to the farmer coming so providentially to his assistance:

"Good man, you are a stranger to me, but pray ride on to Mr. **HORSFALL**'s house" (his brother's) "and get assistance. I am shot."

PARR, supporting him in his arms—for he grew sick and faint, and was falling—said:

"Are you Mr. **HORSFALL** of Marsden?"

As he groaned "I am," the blood spurted from his side, and he fell off his horse.

PARR then drew him to the side of the road, and a clothier, named **BANNISTER**, supported him in his arms till two boys came up with a cart and removed the dying man to the Warren House.

When the surgeon came, he found poor **HORSFALL**'s pulse weak, faint and tremulous, and he was pale and sick. One ball had passed through his left side to his right side, and nearly cut the femoral artery. The other ball had pierced his left thigh. He died in about thirty-eight hours.

A laborer in the adjacent fields, who saw the murder perpetrated, was seized with terror, and fled. Another man, ignorant of the murder, saw four men run and clamber over a wall into Dungeon Wood. In getting over the bars part of a pistol was seen under one of the men's coat, and the ploughman said to himself:

"There go Luds; we shall have mischief tonight!"

The man, (probably **MELLOR**,) seeing the pistol was observed, drew his top-coat down over it. **SMITH** and **WALKER** hid their pistols in two ant-hills in the wood, and also **MELLOR**'s powder-horn. **MELLOR** and **THORPE** then ordered their companions to go Honley way, and gave them two shillings to buy beer. They went on two miles further to Honley, and there drank seven or eight pints of ale. There was a drunken collier there, and the collier, pleased with **SMITH**'s excellent whistling, got up and tried to dance. Soon after some pale, frightened men came in from Huddersfield market, and brought word that Mr. **HORSFALL** had been shot, and was lying half dead at the Warren House.

The next day **WALKER** was sent for by **MELLOR** to come into his shop at Longroyd Mill. **MELLOR**, **THORPE** and **SMITH** then produced a Bible and ordered him to kiss it and swear to keep the secret "in all its circumstances." Six other workmen ad already been sworn. **MELLOR** had burnt his finger in firing, and it was then bound up, while **THORPE**'s face had been scratched in running through the plantation.

MELLOR and **THORPE**'s pistols **MELLOR** had left at his cousin's at Dungeon Wood, where the apprentices hid them under some flocks, and after that in the laite. At this house **MELLOR** also left his own bottle-green top-coat and **THORPE**'s, and took his cousin's drab coat away as a disguise.

The Luddites were now triumphant, and quiet and honest people were frantic with fear. We draw upon our local authority for a picture of the aspect of things at this crisis. There were, however, brave men still resolute and determined. "At Marsden, on the receipt of the intelligence, the authorities, undismayed, prepared for all emergencies and redoubled their precautions. The headquarters of cavalry were at the house now belonging to Mr. **ROBERT TAYLOR**. It was then the principal inn in the village, and known as the Old Red Lion, kept by a landlord named **JOHN RACE**. The large room still extending over the entire building—now applied to a far different purpose—was converted into barracks for the cavalry, their horses being kept in the adjoining stables. At Ottiwells, where a portion of the infantry was continually on guard during the night, prompt measures, against a probable attack were taken. Watch and ward was maintained by the soldiery and the local constabulary, a strict surveillance was kept over all suspected individuals, and no lights were permitted in any dwellings after nine o'clock in the evening. It was naturally anticipated that Woodbottom Mill and its proprietors would be the next objects of vengeance, and preparations were made to frustrate it. For months past, **ENOCH** and **JAMES TAYLOR** had slept in the mill in consequence of their lives being threatened and their own dwellings being unsafe, and they formed part of the mill garrison at night. Their future partner, **ARTHUR HIRST**, was the woolen engineer at the mill, and he vigorously labored to convert the factory into a fortified place, becoming for the time a military engineer. The windows of the first story were barricaded. The doors and window-shutters were coated inside with sheet iron. All communication between the first and upper stories could be cut off, and the defenders inside were enabled to fire upon an attacking force from the upper stories while sheltered themselves. A trap-door on a floor over the water-wheel had been so ingeniously planned by **ARTHUR HIRST**, that if the rioters had gained an entrance they would, on touching the flooring, drop through it into the wheel-race below."

Such was the fear of the vengeance of the Luddites, that **MELLOR** and his companions remained undiscovered for nearly a year. Though two thousand pounds (a large sum for poor workmen) was offered for their apprehension, they remained going in and out at Longroyd Mill just as usual, though several dozen men must have known of their guilt. At last, **BENJAMIN WALKER**, tempted by the reward, betrayed them, and was admitted evidence for the crown. "A special commission was held at York before Baron **THOMAS** and Judge **LE BLANC** for the trial of the Luddites, sixty-four in number, who were concerned in the disturbances in the West Riding. The assizes commenced on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1813, and terminated on the 12th of the same month. Among the prisoners were three of the murderers of Mr. **HORSFALL**, namely, **GEORGE MELLOR**, **WILLIAM THORPE** and **THOMAS SMITH**. The evidence against them was conclusive. The prisoners were defended by **HENRY**, now Lord **BROUGHAM**. At that day it was the peculiarity of the law in trials for such crimes as the prisoners were charged with, that while their counsel could cross-examine the witnesses for the Crown, and examine the witnesses for the defence, they could not address the jury on behalf of the accused. This palpable and cruel injustice no longer exists. Mr. Justice **LE BLANC**, the presiding Judge, summed up the evidence clearly and impartially. At the close of the summing up the jury retired, and returned in twenty-five minutes, bringing in a verdict of "guilty" against all the prisoners, who, upon being asked if they had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, severally declared that they were "Not Guilty;" **THORPE** adding, "Evidence has been given false against me, that I declare." Before and after the conviction an impression possessed many minds that **SMITH** was not as culpable as the rest, and that he was as much sinned against as sinning. This feeling was strengthened by the fact that the jury singled him out from the rest, and, the day before the execution, recommended him to mercy; but the recommendation was disregarded. The trial concluded on Wednesday, the 6th of January. In those days death followed quickly upon conviction, and on the Friday following the execution of the three men took place at York. In the short interval between conviction and execution the prisoners were very penitent, yet persistently refused to make any acknowledgment of their guilt. **MELLOR** declared 'that he would rather be in the situation he was then placed in, dreadful as it was, than have to answer for the crime of their accuser (**WALKER**;') adding, that 'he would not change places with him for his liberty and two thousand pounds.' To prevent the possibility of rescue, the place of execution was guarded by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, and at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, the murderers met their doom. Though deeply affected, they made no confession of their guilt. On the Saturday but one following, fourteen more persons were executed at York for crimes of a similar character, a wholesale execution which has since had no parallel in England."

WALKER, the informer, was ever after shunned and detested. His ill-earned money did not prosper; he became poor, and in his old age had to apply for parish relief at Huddersfield.

"The members of the firm of Messrs. **ABRAHAM & JOHN HORSFALL** took the death of their son and nephew greatly to heart; and the father, Mr. **ABRAHAM HORSFALL**, from thenceforth appeared to imbibe a dislike to Marsden. The use of the obnoxious machinery was discontinued at Ottiwells, and cropping by hand resumed; and in a few years afterward their mill property in Marsden was disposed of, Bankbotton Mills passing into the possession of Messrs. **NORRIS, SYKES & PRIESTLEY**; and Ottiwells to Messrs. **ABRAHAM & WILLIAM KINDER**. It is related that, after his son's death, Mr. **ABRAHAM HORSFALL** never again entered the mill at Ottiwells, and when riding past on his way to Bankbottom, he invariably averted his face from the mill, as if its very sight was hateful and painful to him."

On the 9th of January, **HAIGH**, **DEAN**, **OGDEN**, the three **BROOKS**, **WALKER** and **HIRST** were tried for the attack on **CARTWRIGHT**'s mill. **HAIGH**, **DEAN**, **OGDEN**, **THOMAS BROOK** and **WALKER** were found guilty and hung. The rest were acquitted.

After this wholesome severity the Luddites never made much head in Yorkshire. The spirit of resistance was roused, leaders were wanting to the rioters, and the better class of workmen began to shrink from combinations that, beginning in destroying machinery, soon ripened into murder.

BRANDRETH and his treason, terribly expiated on the scaffold at Derby, belongs more to the history of political agitation. The Nottingham riots were not attended with circumstances so interesting as those we have given, and the burning of Messrs. **WIRE & DUNCROFT**'s manufactory at West Houghton, in Lancashire, on the 24th of April, 1812, we have no room to describe here.

The record of the Luddite riots is a black and warning page in the social history of England. It is a melancholy picture of ignorance, of useless crime, and of cruel vengeance, yet it was by such painful and blood-stained steps that the English workman learned the madness and folly of combinations against progress. **COBBETT**, with his fine vigorous Saxon sense, refuted the arguments of the Yorkshire rioters in his admirable and most useful "Letter to the Luddites." He says:

"To show that machines are not naturally and necessarily an evil, we have only to suppose the existence of a patriarchal race of a hundred men and their families, all living in common, four men of which are employed in making cloth by hand. Now, suppose some one to discover a machine by which all the cloth wanted can be made by one man. The consequence would be that the great family would (having enough of everything else) use more cloth; or, if any part of the labor of the three cloth-makers were much wanted in any other department, they would be employed in that other department. Thus would the whole be benefited by this invention. The whole would have more clothes among them, or more food would be raised, or the same quantity as before would be raised, leaving the community more leisure for study or recreation. See ten miserable mariners cast on shore on a desert island, with only a bag of wheat and a little flax-seed. The soil is prolific; they have fish and fruits; the branches or bark of trees would make them houses, and the wild animals afford them meat. Yet, what miserable dogs they are! They can neither sow the wheat, make the flour, nor catch the fish or the animals. But let another wreck toss on the shore a spade, a hand-mill, a trowel, a hatchet, a saw, a pot, a gun, and some fish-hooks and knives, and how soon the scene is changed! Yet they want clothes; and in order to make them shirts, for instance, six or seven out of the ten are constantly employed in making the linen. This throws a monstrous burden of labor on the other three, who have to provide the food. But send them a loom, and you release six out of the seven from the shirt-making concern, and ease as well as plenty immediately succeeds. In these simple cases the question is decided at once in favor of machines."

These arguments are irrefutable, and may be thus summarized: Improved machinery lowers the price of production. The cheaper a fabric is, the greater is the demand for it, and it at once undersells the fabric produced without machinery. Where the demand for a certain fabric increases, more hands are of course employed. Younger persons can work at machinery than at handicrafts where strength is required. Suppose machinery abolished in Lancashire—that would not prevent its being employed elsewhere. The wife and children would be thrown out of work by the stopping of the lighter machinery. The husband and father, having to support his family alone, requires higher wages. Prices are raised to meet this drain for more wages. Trade again flows to the cheaper market. The trade in the non-progressive or riotous places dwindles. Fewer workmen are required; down go wages; and poverty, famine and death, those cruel teachers of political economy, creep into the half-deserted factories, and push the workmen from their seats into the graves that have long been gaping at their feet.

In February, 1812, Mr. **RYDER** brought in a bill rendering frame-breaking a capital offence. The act passed, and was continued in force till March 1, 1814.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

From the Round Table.

Thou wouldst my guardian angel be?
Alas! thou know'st not what the task
The angel that shall guardian me
Must suffer more than I can ask.
I would not have one pang of mine
Pass from this bosom into thine.

How canst thou know the angry mood
That grows in strife with fellow-men,
The restless and unholy brood
Of passions that assault me then?
Stay, pitying, in thy gentler sphere,
And pray for me who struggles here.

Yet still thou wouldst the danger share,
And ward the blows in store for me,
And turn all stormy skies to fair?
Sweet angel, that can never be,
For mine from thy way runs apart,
And I alone must nerve my heart.

Still, though thy heart may never guide
Me through my dark and doubtful way,
I bless the love, whate'er betide,
That made thee wish to be my stay:
And though I clasp them not, O spread
Thy gentle hands above my head.

A GREAT ENGLISH LAWYERS.

The great Lord **MANSFIELD** resided in the north end of the east side of Bloomsbury-square. This fourth son of Lord **STORMONT**, born in 1705, had in 1737, when still unrecognized by Government, the honor of having an imitation of the sixth epistle of Horace dedicated to him by **POPE**, who admired his graceful manner and aristocratic accomplishments. The little poet of Twickenham had given **MURRAY** instruction in the art of elocution, and had recognized the keen and comprehensive intellect and the clear cool judgment that afterwards raised him to the highest honors of the law, only to become a target for the poisoned arrows of **JUNIUS** and the natred and rage of the anti-Catholic mob. **CIBBER**, often a match for his little scorpion of an antagonist, cleverly parodied the bathos of **POPE**'s two lame lines:

"Graced as though art with all the power of *words*,
So known, so honor'd *at the House of Lords*."

CIBBER substituted for them;

"Persuasion tips his tongue where'er he talks,
And he has chambers in the King's Bench walks."

Shortly after this unfortunate eulogy the handsome young lawyer was married to Lady **BETTY FINCH**, daughter of **DANIEL** Earl of Nottingham; and in 1742 was made Solicitor-General, and began rapidly to mount the ladder of preferment.

So just and urbane was this great lawyer, whom Lord **CHATHAM** eulogised as superior to **SOMERS** and **HOLT**, and whom even Bishop **WARBURTON** commended, that he was praised for his eloquence and learning by Lord **LOVAT**, though that eloquence brought the old rebel's head to the block. Although condemned by the old lawyers of his time as an innovator and despiser of precedent, Lord **MANSFIELD** was hated by the people as an opponent of **WILKES** and a Catholic relief and Divine-right advocate.

In 1780, when this wise and good man, whom **SWIFT** had mentioned with praise, and whom even disappointed suitors had hardly been found to blame, had grown old, the attempt to relieve the Roman Catholics from a ponderous weight of tyrannical penal law exposed him to the full storm of popular hatred. On June 2 that crack-brained, mischievous fanatic, Lord **GEORGE GORDON**, led his sixty thousand enthusiasts and scoundrels, conspicuous by their blue cockades, from St. George's Fields—where Bedlam now is, and ought to have been then—to Westminster. That day Lord **MANSFIELD**'s coach was pelted in Parliament-street, the old lawyer's robes torn and his wig disordered. On the same day the mob, bearing blue flags and roaring "No Popery," burnt and plundered the chapels of the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambassadors; and but for Gen. **CONWAY**'s threat to pass his sword through Lord **GEORGE** on the first rioter bursting in, there might have been a massacre of the members of both Houses of Parliament. On the 3d and 4th there were riots in Moorfields, but the military were not called upon to act. On the 5th the storm rose higher. Sir **GEORGE SAVILLE**'s house in Leicester-fields was sacked, and all the furniture burnt before the door. The houses of two tradesmen, who had been active witnesses against the rioters were also gutted; and Catholic chapels in Wapping and Smithfield; and the trappings and wreck brought in procession to Lord **GEORGE GORDON**'s house in Welbeck-street, and then burnt in the adjacent fields. On the 6th the mob again surrounded Westminster, and wounded Lord **SANDWICH** and destroyed his carriage. While **BURKE** was recommending defensive associations, and Fox was urging the expulsion of Lord **GEORGE GORDON**, whose blue cockade had been all but pulled from his hat by Col. **HERBERT**, the mob was attacking the Minister's house in Downing-street, but was repelled by the military, as it was at the Temple-gate, by its own fears and the derision of the Templars. The shouting rascals with the blue cockades now divided themselves into bands, levying contributions and attacking houses on whose doors or shutters "No Popery" had not been chalked. On foot and on horseback all the villany of London advanced toward the prisons, eager to release their incarcerated friends. Newgate and Clerkenwell, the Compters, the Fleet, the King's Bench, the Marshalsea, and Southwark Gaol disembogued their felons, murderers and debtors, to swell the army of thieves and incendiaries.

Twenty or thirty fires blazed in different parts of London. The blue cockades, mad with stolen drink, were burning and plundering wherever caprice or suspicion led them. The first pretext had been almost forgotten. Honesty was cowed. Sir **JOHN FIELDING**'s house in Bow-street was sacked; and then the cry of the blue cockades was "Lord **MANSFIELD**'s!" This was very early on the 7th. The attack had been foreseen; but Lord **MANSFIELD**, unwilling to exasperate the true Protestants, had refused to surround the house with foot-guards, but placed the soldiers in ambuscade in St. George's Church away from observation, but ready for action. When the blue cockades, however, came, they poured into the usually quiet square in such a deluge that all attempts to disperse them would have been useless. While the rioters pelted the windows and drove at the barred hall-door with crowbars and heavy sledge-hammers, the old Earl, wrapped in a cloak and leading his Countess, escaped by a back door, and sought shelter at the palace. The door soon yawned open before the crushing and furious blows, and the rioters poured in, shouting, "No Popers" and "Death to thieves." The yelling Protestants broke looking-glasses, slashed pictured, tossed sofas and tables out of the windows, and carried out the books to feed the bonfires that soon turned the windows of the frightened square crimson as with ghastly daybreak. Men, women and children joined in the work of destruction. Men who said books could do no harm, and who expressed regret, were threatened with being thrown from the windows into the fires. One fanatic was seen tossing silver dishes and handfulls of guineas into the flames, and thanking God that there would be less to be spent on masses. The books included all the law MSS. and notes collected during Lord **MANSFIELD**'s whole lifetime. No guineas could replace these.

The ringleaders kept urging the mob, who were emptying the larder and cellars, to go to the bank, where there was a million of money to pay them for their pains; and shouted the names of obnoxious houses, and the guards would not act, as the magistrates had run away. When the ringleaders cried, "Push forward, boys! No Popery!" the officer only took off his hat and said, "I will not hurt a hair of your heads; but you must disperse."

The attack began at 12:30. At 5 o'clock the soldiers fired on the mob; and having burnt the Bloomsbury house down, they rushed shouting down Holborn toward the **LANGDALES**', two Roman Catholic distillers, near the bridge that then crossed the Fleet at the bottom of the hill. The rioters, maddened with greedy draughts of spirits snatched from the vats or lapped from shattered casks, set fire to the distilleries, and soon floods of liquid flame rolled into the Fleet and swept along the roadway. Dozens of howling wretches perished in this fiery sea, or fought for the deadly plunder, and shouted "No Popery" even when the soldiers' bayonets were at their breasts.

The great pyramid of flame that rose above the ruins and shone on ten thousand drunken and maniacal faces also lit to the spot the Northumberland militia and a detachment of Col. **HOLROYD**'s regiment, who instantly shot all rioters breaking into or firing houses. The mob dispersed before the quick fire of the soldiers, and were driven back over Blackfriars bridge, many falling from the balustrades. Two attacks on the bank were also repulsed, as well as an attempt to cut the leading water-pipes. A ringleader on a roof opposite the Fleet was shot down; a standard-bearer, carrying trophies from Newgate, was killed in Cheapside. The Light-horse sabred down a hundred wretches; the Association troops and Guards mowed down as many more with their steady rolling fire. The rioters tried to gather up their dead, shouted, and then fled. **WILKES** arrested many seditious persons. In the morning there were soldiers bivouacked in St. James's Park, Lincoln's Inn-fields and the Museum-gardens. Two days after, that mischievous madman, Lord **GEORGE**, was committed to the Tower. He eventually turned Jew, and died in Newgate.

In Parliament Lord **MANSFIELD** laid down the law as to military interference as calmly and dispassionately as if he had not lost a dish. All persons—soldiers or civilians—were bound to apprehend any persons engaged in breaches of the peace or treason. If soldiers in doing so exceeded their powers, they must be tried by common and statute law, and the soldiers had no more power since the riot than before.

There was great sympathy shown by the House for Lord **MANSFIELD**'s cruel injuries. When he observed that he had formed his opinion without the aid of books—for "indeed I have no books to consult"—the House felt the pathos of the words, and seemed to deplore the loss he had sustained, **ADOLPHUS** tells us, as a national misfortune and disgrace. Eight years after, this great lawyer resigned his appointment, and **ERSKINE** delivered a warm-hearted address from the Bar on his retirement. He died calmly in 1793, and was buried near the Earl of Chatham in Westminster Abbey. What a congress of the great and good meet under that consecrated pavement, mixed with strange oddities and some scoundrelism!—*Belgravia for May.*

THE GREAT SURRENDER.

On the morning of the 9th of April, the victors of Five Forks planted themselves squarely across the front of **LEE**'s head of column and sealed up the retreat. The iron cavalry leader had during a thirty-mile march, the day before, captured four trains of cars loaded with **LEE**'s supplies at Appomattox Depot, and forcing his way thence by hard fighting had, after taking many prisoners, twenty-five guns, a hospital train and a park of wagons, drawn his line across the road on which the enemy was marching to Lynchburgh. At dawn, in a last deperate attempt, **LEE** ordered his advance guard, a few thousand men under **GORDON**, to cut its way through. The half-starved troops, charging with old-time gallantry, forced back the dismounted cavalry; but these, drawing away to the right, as a curtain is drawn, disclosed the infantry lines of the Fifth Corps and of **ORD**, at which spectacle the Confederates paused.

With infantry pressing full upon its front, and with greater hostile masses closing up the rear, with **SHERIDAN**'s horsemen mounted on the flank and ready to swoop upon the trains and confused forces of the Confederate army, the last day of the struggle had well-nigh been a day of slaughter. For the environed army, with a valor all Spartan, stood ready to die after the example of Thermopylæ, not indeed in response to civic laws denying surrender, but obedient to the lofty impulse of honor.

But the sacrifice was not to be. While **GORDON** was throwing his troops to the front, behind them, at Gen. **LEE**'s headquarters, three Confederate officers were holding a final consultation on the desperate strait of their fortunes. They were **LEE**, **LONGSTREET** and **MAHONE**; it was but little after daybreak of a very raw April morning, and they gathered around the former officer's camp-fire by the side of the road; some staff officers were present at a little distance from the consultation. **MAHONE** had just come up from his post in the rear of the column to the front, at the summons of Gen. **LEE**. **LONGSTREET**, who had one arm in a sling, sat on the trunk of a felled tree gravely smoking a cigar. **LEE**, cordial and pleasant, and clad in the new uniform he had donned just before leaving Petersburgh, was as serene and cheerful as ever, his face, at least, betraying not the slightest discomposure at this crisis in his career. Gen. **LEE** explained to **MAHONE** the purport of the note received from Gen. **GRANT** proposing surrender, for although the division commanders had surmised the object of **GRANT**'s flags in entering their lines, they had not been certainly informed. He then asked for his opinion as that of a subordinate on the condition of the army. **MAHONE** replied that while his own division and one or two others were still able to fight, the rest of the army was so worn down as to be only fit for surrender. And, indeed, a single glance showed this army to consist only of about eight thousand effective fighting men, who, half in front and half in rear, were covering a confused ruck of ruined trains, fragments of batteries—the wrecks of the Army of Northern Virginia. To fly was as hopeless as to fight, since there was no route possible except to the North, and no friendly night to cover, for day had just dawned; the fugitive host was caught in a basin, with no escape from the grasp of its pursuers unless the surrounding hills had fallen upon them.

LONGSTREET and **MAHONE** nevertheless declared that the army deserved and would accept honorable terms alone. Gen. **LEE** answered that the proposals of Gen. **GRANT** had been very generous, and showed that the latter officer had been prepared to give such terms as the Army of the Potomac could afford to offer, and the Army of Northern Virginia could afford to accept. But it was no longer certain that after two days' rejection those terms could be procured. There was no doubt, however, of the duty to make the effort, and Gen. **LEE**, rising, and mounting his horse, turned to say, "Gen. **LONGSTREET**, I leave you in charge here; I am going to hold a conference with Gen. **GRANT**." Hardly had Gen. **LEE** gone to the rear, when Gen. **CUSTER** dashed at full speed down the road from the opposite quarter, bearing a white flag. He flung himself from his horse, and, saluting Gen. **LONGSTREET**, asked if he were in command. Gen. **LONGSTREET** replying in the affirmative, Gen. **CUSTER** responded, "I demand the surrender of this army to Gen. **SHERIDAN**'s cavalry." The other rejoined, "I do not command the army for that purpose; Gen. **LEE** is now at the rear under a flag of truce, communicating with Gen. **GRANT** for the purpose of surrender." Gen. **CUSTER** retired, and, at the instance of the Confederates, the attack threatened in front was stopped.

So, on the 9th of April, the work begun at Five Forks was finished in triumph at Appomattox Court-house. The long toil was over; and an emotion commingled of relief from arduous labor and of exultation at the crowning victory, tempered by a soldier's respect for the bravery of the vanquished, overflowed the hearts of the conquerors on that memorable day. But those who stood bodily there were not all the conquerors. Ten thousand gallant hearts lay cold in soldiers' graves since a twelvemonth gone the army crossed the Rapidan; ten thousand heroes, scarred and maimed, were far away in the cities and villages of the North; and tens and tens of thousands more, poisoned by the deadly swamp-breath or worn down by the toils of campaign, had dropped by the wayside, languished long on hospital pallets, or deserving quick death in victory had yielded to the torture of disease. Nor only those who fell in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvenia, along the North Anna, at Cold Harbor, in the trenches or environs of Petersburgh—but the heroic dead who slept on the ridges of Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh, whose rude beds lay hid in the gloom of the woods of Chancellorsville, or adown the Shenandoah Valley, or along the banks of the Chickahominy, or dotting the plains of Manassas, or whose baptismal blood rained on the pavement of Baltimore—these all were conquerors on the 9th of April; and a vast host, silent, invisible, tasted the triumph of that day.—*Twelve Decisive Battles.*

A QUEEN'S CONFESSION.

I am failing, wasting, dying,
Without plaint or moan,
Life's enchantments all around me,
And the world my own.

Throned aloft in regal splendors,
Should not life be sweet?
With a crown upon my forehead,
Kingdom at my feet?

Every day, adoring suppliants
In my presence bend;
Every day, fresh throng of suitors
For my grace contend.

"Wondrous fair" they call me; "fairest;"
"Envy of all eyes;"
I am sick at heart with listening
To their flatteries.

What avail the pomp and lustre
Of my grand estate,
When my woman's heart amidst it
Dwelleth desolate?

All men's love to me is worthless,
Save the love of one!
Who could see the stars with vision
Dazzled by the sun?

Night and day his image haunts me,
While I sleep or wake;
Little deems he of the anguish
Suffer'd for his sake.

From his sires no borrow'd glory
Blending with his own,
All unrival'd, 'mid the famous
He stands first—alone!

His the greatness of a spirit
Gentle, firm and free;
Grace and goodness are his titles,
Manhood his degree.

Were I but the lowliest maiden,
Loveliest in my land,
But to do him daily service—
Stoop to kiss his band!

Sunder'd are we, by the false world,
Far as east from west.
Woman's heart what dost thou, beating
In a royal breast?

A CRUSTY OLD DOCTOR.

That great overbearing court-physician, Dr. **RADCLIFFE**, lived in Bloomsbury-square, removing there from Bow-street, where Sir **GODFREY KNELLER** had been his neighbor, for fresher air and more quiet. The boisterous, parsimonious son of a Yorkshire yeoman lived to deride the Princess **ANN** and her hypochondriacal "vapors," and to roughly tell King **WILLIAM**, who showed him his dropsical legs, "I would not have your Majesty's legs for your three kingdoms." The old Jacobite bachelor, however, though Queen **ANNE** detested him for his rude candor, got great masses of money in his time, and fees such as **HIPPOCRATES** or **GALEN** never hoped to have. **WILLIAM III.** sent him five hundred guineas from the privy purse for curing his two favorites, **BENTICK** and **ZULESTEIN**. For watching our Dutch King's dry cough, Dr. **RADCLIFFE** received about £600 a year. Queen **MARY** sent him a nobler douceur of one thousand guineas for curing her son, the infant Duke of Gloucester. For attending the Earl of Albemarle at Namur, the Abernethy of his time secured sixteen hundred guineas, a diamond ring, and the offer of a baronetcy. The Whigs could neither live with him nor without him. **STEELE** and **MANDEVILLE** laughed at the miserly doctor in the *Tatler*; but the doctor went on sipping his wine and scraping together his fees, little disturbed by the raillery of the wits or philosophers. The Bull's Head tavern, in Clare-market, (afterward a haunt of **HOGARTH**'s,) was a favorite resort of the great doctor. There is perhaps no disease of the mind so contradictory as avarice. The same hard man, who never paid a bill if he could delay the payment, who shunned his poor relations as if they were lepers, occasionally broke out into the most generous and considerate actions. He sent a poor, drunken, broken down barrister of the Temple, who had been his boon companion at the Bull's-Head revels, 500 guineas; he left one poor sister, whom he had starved all his life, £1,000, and another £500, a year. He gave, under an assumed name, £50 a year for ever to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; he sent, in the same humble and truly Christian way, £500 to the poor forlorn non-juring clergy, and £500 to the distressed Scotch Episcopal ministers. He maintained the foolish, wrong-headed **OBADIAH WALKER**, who had tried to turn half University College to Romanism. He generously helped forward Dr. **MEAD** when a struggling competitor. He sent 50 guineas privately to his old rival, Dr. **DRAKE**, when that partisan writer was broken and impoverished. Last of all, he heaped his hard-earned thousands on Oxford; gave a splendid east window to University College; left his fine library for the use of the students forever; and from his imperial gift arose the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Radcliffe Observatory and the Radcliffe Traveling Fellowships. Such are the contradictions of human nature.

One day, as the doctor alighted from his gilt coach at his door in Bloomsbury-square, a pavior, who had been employed to repair the roadway opposite the house, and could not get paid, waylaid him with bow and scrape, and touch of his old cocked-hat. The parsimonious humorist eyed him with a droll malice.

"Why, you born rascal!" he cried, looking contemptuously at the road, "do you pretend to want to be paid for such a piece of work as that? Why, you've gone and spoiled my pavement, and then covered it up with earth to hide the bad work!"

"Doctor," replied the pavior, giving as good as he got, "mine is not the only bad work they put earth over."

The doctor winced, laughed, and paid the man.—*Belgravia for May.*

OUR BROTHERS IN JAIL.

It came to be about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and still I loitered on the Bridge of Straw, musing on the black stone walls of the great prison and its windows thick barred with iron. Well, Italy was free, and **VICTOR EMMANUAL** was now an honored guest in the palace where **FRANCIS JOSEPH** had given audience to Venetian functionaries who approached him with courtly smiles on their lips but with hatred in their hearts. Venice was delivered, and there were no more Austrian patrols to prowl about St. Mark's-place—no more Austrian gendarmes to browbeat the shopkeepers in the Merceria if they hung out a shred of tricolored bunting—no more Austrian spies to listen at the doors of wine-houses in the Giudecca, and assure themselves that no seditious songs were being sung, no treasonable trophies of Garibaldi's Hymn played by hurdy-gurdy men. But how about those poor rogues in chokee? How about the forlorn caitiffs in the dark dungeon? How about your brother in the county gaol? Do you ever think about him—you who are in England, honest, happy and free? Do you ever bear in remembrance the luckless wretch in the particolored suit, and "H. L." embroidered on the back, doomed for his sins to spend so many weeks, or months, or years, in a room not much larger than a port-wine bin, and with a perforated zinc plate in the door, through which visiting magistrates may regard him, when he is refractory, as though he were a wild beast in a cage at the Zoo? We talk a great deal about the "luxuries" bestowed on convicts, and their being so much better off than paupers; but how would you like it—"chokee," county gaol, the "jug?" We are too apt to forget that in the administration of the poor-law there are two parties to the contract. Guardians and relieving officers may do their best or worst to make poor Jack uncomfortable; but if Jack doesn't like it—if he objects to the skilly and the boiled paving-stone soup—if his soul revolts at the slavish toil of the stone-yard or the oakum-shed, if he thinks it intolerably cruel and unjust to be separted, because he is a pauper, from Jill, his wife—why, he may shift his quarters. He may discharge himself. He may go away and starve, and die in a ditch, like an independent gentleman. No such option is offered to the lamentable rascal laid by the heels for stealing things or "muzzling bobbies"—by which is meant the demolition of police constables. He may like to wear a full beard and moustaches; but they shave him close as the skin of a drum. He may have a passion for a tail coat; but they put him in a jacket. He may have a partiality for broad-brimmed hats; yet they force him to wear a cap. He may be proud of his comely features; yet when he leaves his cell he is compelled to draw down the peak of his cap and mask his face, as though he were a familiar of the Inquisition. He likes roast meat; they give it him boiled. He is a convivial soul, fond of his glass, his pipe and his song; he must drink cold water, eschew tobacco and be silent. He is incorrigibly idle; they put him on the wheel or to the crank, and stop his victuals and fling him into the black hole if he neglects his work. He is dirty; they make him clean. He is godless; they strive their best to make him religious. The moral of the end of all this is, of course, that he shouldn't have broken into Mr. Walker's shop: that he shouldn't have garrotted the gentleman in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, robbed him of his watch and chain, and smashed his jaw besides; that he shouldn't have "muzzled" the bobby, and jumped on his ribs and tried to gouge him. But are we exempt from thinking or caring for the rogue in the black hole, because he is there and has got his deserts? May not some faultiness, some shortcomings of our own have been remotely the means of getting him there? Can any one of us—the honestest, happiest, freest, most honored—tell but a day may come when we shall be shaved and victualled, and clothed and worked against our will, and when the warder shall push us into the stone port-wine bin, and the justices look at us as through the perforated plate, as though we were the Laughing Hyæna? "There goes my unfortunate self," FENELON was accustomed to exclaim when he saw a thief going to the gallows. That good Archbishop was evidently one of those who cared to think of the rogue in the black-hole. Suppose you were an Irishman, and that, with some mistaken notions of patriotism muddling your head, you plunged head over heels in that disastrous madness of Fenianism. Would all your respectability, integrity, or sobriety—would all the work you have done, the pictures you have painted, the books you have written, the good name you have striven for so many years to earn—save you from the felon's garb, the felon's toil, the felon's shackle—save you from being a degraded, abject thing at the beck and call of a gaoler? Better men than any of us have have worn their shackles. Think of SILVIO PELLICO. Think of ANDRYANI. And for my part, in view of the countless accidents which may occur to the ship of life, I see no reason why, in praying for our daily bread and to be kept out of temptation, we should not also pray that we might keep out of gaol. Perhaps the third supplication is implied in the second.—*G. A. Sala, in Belgravia for May.*

ENGLISH LORDS AND GERMAN COUNTS.—It has been said that "an Englishman loves a Lord." Now, as there is a covert sneer in this phrase, I think no one can deny, though wherein the sneer lies I am not prepared to point out. But an Englishman only "loves a Lord" when his lordship is a Lord—lordly." A *poor* Lord is a very pitiful thing, indeed, in British eyes—an utterly contemptible object. It is not the Lord in the abstract, *per se*, that the Englishman loves. It is the lordliness; it is the house in Grosvenor-square and the castle in the country; it is the hunter in his lordship's stables and the hunting box in the season; it is the powdered flunkeys and the coachman with that wonderful obsolete wig and white silk collars; it is the yacht and the racer and the crowd of servants; without these things a lord is nothing—is worse than nothing. He is what Lord PALMERSTON once said of dirt, "the right thing in the wrong place." He is noble; but it is his duty to be rich as well as noble; and therefore, not being rich, he is out of place among the wealthy, and ought, of very decency, to hide his poor head in humble obscurity.

But if an Englishman loves a lord, I think I may venture to assert, without much fear of contradiction, that a German has a still deeper, a yet more entire consideration for his count; a yet blinder and more intense belief in his baron. To him it matters but little whether the Grafs live grandly or the baron be bare of acres. Riches are good, and riches and an old name still better; but if you cannot have both, rejoice in what you have, and choose the "blood" rather than the "money." Such would be the German's theory, short of the possibility of combination. There is a class in England which speaks of the "bloated aristocracy," but an aristocracy which was not (to borrow their euphonious phrase) "bloated" would be exceedingly distasteful to them. It is that very quality which gives the upper ten thousand value in the eyes of the mob. Young Germany is loud against the pretensions of the aristocracy, and great on the question of "*les droits bourgeois*; but, who gets the best seat at the *table d'hote*? Who has the softest bed, the best wine, the choicest dishes, though they pay the same price for these advantages—the Count *commis-voyageur*?—the Baron or the *bourgeois*? aye! though their modest portions, as younger sons, but just pay for their wine and cigars, though they have even *never* paid their tailor's bills since they first donned those garments with he, in his confiding admiration, supplies them. Thus the German devotion to the widely-spreading branches of the aristocracy, (for the younger sons of younger sons, all bearing the titles their forefathers bore,) has something touching in it. It is an ideal devotion; it has the odor of feudalism about it, the traditions of other times, and loudly Germany may rave, and eloquent though the levelers may be, the aroma of nobility cannot so soon be blown by plebeian breath to the winds of heaven. The mania for titles in Germany is something astounding. By titles I do not mean such as are conferred by lucky accident of birth, but such as those not born in the purple are eager, with an almost irrational eagerness, to substitute for their patronymics.—*St. James' Magazine.*

GETTYSBURGH.—If, leaving the burial-place at Gettysburgh from the south side, the pedestrian follow the crest of Cemetery Ridge, keeping before him the bold figure of Round Top Mountain as a beacon, he will in a few minutes' walk reach a clump of woods which, so long as a tree thereof stands, must remain the most interesting memorial-spot of the greatest battle of the war. Into this bunch of woods a few—it may be a score or two—of the boldest and bravest that led the van of PICKETT's charging column on the 3d of July, 1863, attained. Thus far the swelling surge of invasion threw its spray, dashing itself to pieces on the rocky bulwark of Northern valor. Let us call this the high-water mark of the rebellion.

But in another and larger scope Gettysburgh itself is the real high-water mark of the rebellion. For not only was the invasion of Pennsylvania in a geographical sense the most forward and salient leap of the Confederate army, but it was upon that field that the star of the Confederacy, reaching the zenith, turned by swift and headlong plunges toward the nadir of outer darkness and collapse. It is with good reason, therefore, that upon this action, morally if not materially the most decisive of the war, an unexampled interest centres: that its incidents are garnered by the historian; that the fields and roads and woods of Gettysburgh are carefully plotted by the map-maker; that its landscape challenges the pencil and canvas of the artist.

This invasion was pure and simple—a flight of the boldest quarry—an audacious enterprise, designed to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to the North country, to pass the Susquehanna, to capture Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; in a word, to conquer a peace on the soil of the loyal States. If there has been hitherto any doubt touching the point, it appears in the light of official records. The unpublished manuscript report of Gen. LEE, now lying before the writer, sets the matter forever at rest.—*Twelve Decisive Battles.*

LITERARY HONORS.—French men of letters have always enjoyed a sort of nobility, which is only natural, as they live among a lively, a witty, and a highly cultivated community. We see their breasts glittering with orders—not with the cheap "chevaliership" of the Legion of Honer, but with its higher and more substantial grades, which are as high and rare in France as a Commandership of the Bath is with us. Some are "Barons;" some enjoy great pensions. We see them in the brilliant halls of the Tuileries, not making part of the indiscriminate herd, asked *en masse*, but welcomed with the "select few," and received with exceeding honor. Does M. PONSARD bring out one of his highly polished plays, the lords and ladies of the Court, and the head of the Court itself, fill the theatre, the author is welcomed in the Imperial box, and loaded with compliments, earnest of something more substantial to follow. Think of the Duke of Bayswater and Lord Foppington, and all "the fashionables" crowding to the Olympic for the first night of Dr. GOLDSMITH's new play; or—more far-fetched still—of the Court, after the triumphant welcome of yesterday's melodrama, sending for its anthor to the royal box to receive compliments, and dispatching the order of the Bath to him next morning. The men whom the Paris "roughs" of 1848 thought of for their business were LAMARTINE and ARAGO—a poet and an astronomer. GUIZOT was a prime minister. In every other country the principle of such recognition prevails. America sends her literary children to Europe as ministers and consuls; and at a grand military banquet at St. Petersburgh, held to commemorate the gallant defence of Sebastopol, the president distributed copies of a popular military novel among the military guests, by whom it was received with rapture. About a century ago there was a certain recognition of literary services; and literary men were "jobbed" into £400 a year, £300 a year, and similar sums. But to earn this, some political scavangery was expected from them. Dr. JOHNSON was so recognized; but they hoped to buy his vigorous pen. And it is a melancholy illustration of the strange tone which English governments have always held toward writers, that when he was very ill, and a small grant and an increase to his pension was pressed for with great interest to help him out to Italy, it was refused. Had he been a back writer, and helped the wretched ministers of his day, there would have been no difficulty. The same principle would seem to have come down to our own days. There is no country so lavish and magnificent in its rewards for services; but, alas, it does seem as though these services must be of the "shopkeeping" order, and conduce to the wealth and profits of what was so disrespectfully called "the nation of shopkeepers."—*Belgravia.*

THE SCOTTISH STONE OF DESTINY.—On the 14th June King EDWARD reached Edinburgh, and lodged at the Abbey of Holyrood. He attacked the castle, setting up, as we are told, three engines, which pelted it day and night for a week before the place was taken. The chroniclers of later times relate that he removed the ancient national crown and sceptre, with the other emblems of sovereignty. Doubtless, if such things lay in his way, he would have them carried off. It may be questioned, however, if Scotland had then a "regalia" such as might befit a royal court of later times. We know that BALIOL had among his effects an article called a crown, because, afterward, when he went to France, his luggage was searched, and among his effects there was found a crown of gold, which was hung up by King EDWARD as an offering at the tomb of THOMAS A BECKET. This does not appear, however, to have been a symbol of ancient investiture. The spoliation was, of course, the work of subordinates, but they acted under instructions, and they made the proper reports of their proceedings. There has indeed been preserved with thorough Norman precision, an inventory of articles which King EDWARD thought it worth his while to take with him to London in three chests, but no crown is mentioned among them, nor indeed any emblem of royalty, unless it may be some articles bearing the royal arms; these chiefly consist of plate and jewelry, and are more like the list in an indictment for housebreaking than the trophies that might decorate the triumphal procession of a conqueror. He went next to Stirling, where he found the castle deserted, and passed on to St. Johnstone, or Perth, where he abode three days. In the adjoining Abbey of Scone he found something which it was well worth his while to remove and keep, and he either took it with him northward or left it till his return; this was the Stone of Destiny—the palladium of Scotland. It was enshrined in a chair or throne, on which the kings of Scots were wont to be crowned. Its legendary history was, that it was the pillow on which Jacob reposed when he saw the vision of the angels ascending and descending the ladder, that it was brought over by Scota, that daughter of Pharaoh from whom the Scots line of monarchs descended. In terms of a prophetic couplet, it was its virtue that wherever it might be placed there would the Scots be supreme; and it will easily be believed that the prophecy was recalled, when in after days the monarchs of the Stuart dynasty sat on it to be crowned at Westminster. In authentic history we hear nothing about it until its removal, when we may believe, at all events, that it had been used from time immemorial for the inauguration of the Scotch kings. There is no doubt that it must have been long esteemed as a relic of immense sanctity. Probably enough it might have been brought from the East by some pilgrim or crusader with a tradition attached to it. King EDWARD was a serious prince, according to the notions of the age, and much given to relic-worship. He chose a spot sacred by its uses, and by the presence of his own household gods, for the reception of the great relic—the achievement of his sword and spear. It was in the chapel built by his father, containing the shrine of EDWARD the Confessor where his loved Queen ELEANOR and his father were buried, and where he then desired that his own dust should be laid. He intended at once to inclose the relic in a shrine, which should be the coronation chair of the kings. At first he gave orders for a chair of bronze, then altered his intentions and had it made in wood. Its cover or shrine thus being a seat or throne, altered and adorned from age to age, became the coronation chair of the Kings of England.—*Burton's History of England.*

LORD ELDON AND THE MOB.—In 1815, when that incredibly mischievous Corn Bill was passed to keep up high prices for the farmers and make bread dear for the poor, the old square saw another riot. Lord ELDON, always on the wrong and the strong side, and against the people and necessary reforms, had resisted any further discussion on the bill, and roused the mob to an unusual state of irritation. On the evening of March 6 the Chancellor's house was fiercely attacked, the windows smashed, the iron rails plucked up. The old lawyer, however, had not carried a musket in the "Devil's Own" for nothing. He had already sent a footman for the Grenadiers on duty at the British Museum, and they marched in at the back entrance in Bedford-square just as the rioters came shouting in through the broken panels of the front door. They paused when they saw the bayonets keen and ready. Lord ELDON knew the human mind: he shouted to a supposed ambuscade in the back rooms,

"Guards, reserve your fire."

The mob (according to the old gentleman's story, after his second bottle of port) instantly fell back. The Chancellor sprang forward, and dragged in two of the ringleaders.

"If you don't mind what you're about, lads," said the for once prompt Chancellor, "you'll all come to be hanged."

"Perhaps so, old chap," replied one of the graceless rascals; "but I think it looks just now as if you'd be hung first."

Satisfied with his generalship, yet still distrustful of the rioters, Lord ELDON now made a masterly retreat by a back way to the British Museum, under the protection of the soldiers, who were perhaps unwilling to leave the Museum long undefended. Even if the gates were forced escape would be easy in that vast burrow. The mob, however, was satisfied with its protest, and soon dispersed.

The next day the Duke of Wellington called on Lord ELDON to congratulate his old Tory friend on having baffled and outgeneraled the rabble.

Great men can afford to pay absurd compliments. The Duke was pleased and flattering.

"I am glad, my Lord," he said, "that I left the field before you began to act the General, or you would certainly have beaten me in that career."

It is pleasant to think of the tenacious, handsome old lawyer as we pass through Bedford-square, for he was a man of strong fibre, and a sound though not adaptable brain. He shed courtly tears with GEORGE IV. when PEEL and WELLINGTON deserted the Anti-Catholic Emancipation cause, and made many a Chancery suitor shed tears by his delays. But he was an honest man, and acted according to his lights; and he was a decorous, pure-hearted man in a somewhat demoralized and disreputable age.—*Belgravia for May.*

MR. SPURGEON.—Mr. SPURGEON's personal appearance is too well known to need description. He has a blacksmith's frame and a ruddy face, glowing with health and good nature. It is a good face, with great purity of expression, and at times it shines with a kind of celestial radiance. The first element of power in his preaching, (not to mention those higher and secret helps which God gives the true preacher of his Word,) is undoubtedly his earnestness. No one can doubt that his one great purpose is to serve the Master, and bring men into His kingdom. He shoots every shaft in his quiver with a well-aimed, inflexible intent to transfix the conscience. There was nothing in his Paris visit to show that he was displaying himself, but he evidently bent himself to the work of awakening Christians to a higher life, and pleasure-seekers to thought and repentance. Then his fluency. This quality may be said to be unrivalled in his case. It seems as easy for him to speak as breathe. He preaches without notes, with never a stop or break, or ill-made sentence. In the easy, continuous flow of his speech, the hearer's mind floats along upon it with hardly a consciousness of the speaker, which is always a delight. Then again his voice. He has a regal voice, with youthful tones still in it. It is an "*organe très agréable*," as a French gentleman sitting beside me remarked. It is loud without ever losing its roundness and sweetness. Also his practicalness. We have said that his style of preaching was exceedingly simple and objective. It would not be considered sufficiently logical or philosophical (in a true sense) for an American congregation. He does not reason profoundly, and avoids the speculative side of truth. Yet there is substance and soul-travail in his sermons. They are not devoid of a certain kind of logic. He does not leave his hearers with a mass of crude matter, but is careful as to the orderly development of truth. Yet everything he says is for immediate effect. It is pointed to the present instant. His preaching abounds in well-told facts—in close, apt, ringing bits of human experience that clench the important and perhaps unwelcome truth. He has the Luther temperament, that delights in pithy sayings, and stories that penetrate into the springs of action, let them be even odd and laughable. And his dramatic talent. This we have spoken of. He is a native orator, knowing how to handle his arms, his feet, his head, his eyes; and this subtle faculty all men perceive, if they cannot comprehend and describe it. Above all his goodness. This shines out from him. He looks kind, friendly, frank and sympathetic. Let him say what he will, he wins esteem, confidence, love. He has no cant and long-facedness, though he shows himself tremendously in earnest. He has a big, warm heart, a sunny countenance, and a pure, simple, Christ-like spirit.—*Hoppin's Old England.*

COWPER'S HOUSE AT OLNEY.—I drove directly to COWPER's house, a tall, red-brick mansion, with stripes of black brick, and under each window an ornament of carved stone-work. It was the most presentable house in town, and stood at the angle of a triangle formed by the meeting of three roads. In the square or open place itself was one large tree, which must have flourished in the poet's time. The house seems to be now cut up into two or three dwellings. Its roof also has been altered, being made a plain shelving roof, whereas it had formerly been a bold parapeted one. The front room, which was COWPER's sitting-room, is now used as a milliner's shop, and is filled with bonnets and caps. The amiable mistress of the shop did the honors of the house, seeming to have an appreciation of COWPER. The room is very small, with bay windows; COWPER's bedroom is smaller still. In these rooms the "Task" was probably written, for it was composed mostly in the Winter time. Here also he kept his hares, Puss, Bess and Tiny. The garden is now disjoined from the house, but still exists in about its ancient size and integrity. Its present owner is a hospitable, open-hearted man, who entertained me with fruit and luncheon in COWPER's own garden-house. This is getting rickety, but still stands. COWPER wrote here much that bears his name, and this same little summer-house has its own place in the map of human freedom! Here he used to sit in conversation with his friend JOHN NEWTON late into the night. NEWTON's house is just beyond the garden, over a narrow field that the poet called his "guinea orchard," having purchased a right of way to his friend's house for a guinea a year. I walked through this field to the parsonage. NEWTON's study-window looked directly down upon this meadow. Under this roof these two pure spirits held sweet counsel together, and in many ways important results have flowed from their apparently accidental friendship. To NEWTON's influence the world probably owes COWPER's poetic works. From that eleven years' imprisonment in the house of bondage, flowed forth the sweetest spiritual songs in the English language. NEWTON's house is now occupied as a vicarage, as it was formerly. The present young Vicar of Olney showed us NEWTON's study, an attic-room, ornamented with Scripture texts painted in large letters on the walls. I crossed over also to the church. The yard and the church itself appeared neglected. It looked like an earthly rather than a spiritual sheep-fold. NEWTON's pulpit still stands. With what feelings must he have given out some touching tender words from the *Olney Hymns*, with that almost ever-vacant seat before him! I called upon a very venerable lady of the name of MASON, living near COWPER's house, who remembers to have seen the poet when she was a little girl, and was frequently at his residence. She said "he was a good man but quite, quite reserved." She showed me a poker which he invented for his friend Sir JOHN THROCKMORTON. She said very simply, that "if we were good enough to go to heaven we would meet WILLIAM COWPER there."—*Hoppin's Old England.*

THE MAROONS.—We went on to Dr. JONES'. He was not at home, but his son received us. The latter escaped in a boat before the mob came, and had a tremendously long row right round the east end of the island till picked up by the *Wolverine*. We sat down on ricketty chairs—all that was left of the furniture—and listened to some more of the people's complaints. This time two men came, and said that their beasts had been carried away. "Who took them?" "De soldiers, Sar." "Who has them now?" "A Maroon, Sar, who will not give them up." "Ah, then, I cannot do anything for you—I can't touch these people." Here was a pretty statement, which shows a little the footing we are on with our mountain allies, the Maroons, a brave and intelligent race, who live perched up upon the hills, secure from attack in their almost unapproachable fastnesses. They utterly despise the niggers, as they themselves call the blacks of the plain, from whom they are hardly distinguishable in color. They are devotedly loyal, and can always be depended upon as faithful subjects of the Queen. But what do they expect for this? To have their own way in things which, however commendable they may appear to them, can scarcely be considered justifiable by us, and to be permitted to take and plunder the lowland blacks exactly as it may suit them. On this last occasion they secured lots of loot, among which were many Sambo girls, for the restitution of whom no one dares to ask them. If a lowland black ventured to go up to their mountain on such an errand, it would be scarcely short of a miracle if he were permitted to return alive. We do not ask them for anything, because we know it would be difficult to get it; and what is more, we could not enforce our demand, at least, not without a serious war, in which, even though we should prove victorious, we should be the greatest losers. We have been at war once with them, and we know what it cost us to reduce them. After they had bid us defiance for three years, they were at last brought to terms only by means of bloodhounds, a species of "dogs of war" whose employment is not considered desirable by us. The Maroons are our necessary allies. Without their assistance we could not long hold Jamaica, and they are quite aware of it. They know their position, and take advantage of it. It would be Quixotism to refuse their alliance, even though, in order to maintain it, it is difficult to avoid sacrificing to some extent principle to policy. The Maroons are commanded by some English gentlemen, but I doubt if any of the officers by whom they are led would care to appear in Exeter Hall, and give an account of the doings of their followers to negroes at a time like that of the late outbreak. They fight capitally in the bush, covering themselves all over with leaves, so as to be almost invisible, and use spear and rifle well.—*A Trip to the Tropics, by the Marquis of Lorne.*

ADMIRAL BLAKE.—The Elizabethans were religious in habit of mind, even the wildest of them; but the feeling had intensified itself in the later men; while its intellectual relations were narrower, and a certain asperity was given to it by the political struggle with which it was mixed up. BLAKE is emphatically the Puritan Admiral. In rigidity of life, soberness of speech, and punctuality of religious ordinances, a ship under BLAKE was like a regiment under CROMWELL. He stands alone, too, in naval history, as the greatest landsman who ever acquired renown at sea. But there are also traits of character about BLAKE such as are not preserved of others of the school. He was no mere "tarpawlin"—to use the favorite phrase of that time—like BATTEN or LAWSON, but kept up through life the classical literature which he had cultivated at Wadham College; and rather liked it to be known that he was not the worst scholar of the period for the matter of that! This is a strong symptom that BLAKE was no fanatic, the sour stomach of the fanatic being too queasy to bear the good old Falernian. In politics, too, he had more liberality than others of his party. He was opposed to the King's execution. He served CROMWELL as he had served the Council of State, rather as an Englishman than a Cromwellian; and his memorial *dictum* is well known, that his business was "to keep foreigners from fooling us." In private life, he loved his native Somersetshire, its men, its fruit, and its cheeses, and had specimens of all on board his vessel; and he did his best to make the hard life of the sailors beneath him human and comfortable. Such was the puritan Admiral, who defeated TROMP in our own waters, and RUPERT in the Mediterranean; who brought the Dey of Algiers to reason, and the echo of whose cannon on the shores of Italy startled the Vatican; and whose last exploit was to storm Santa Cruz, and destroy a Spanish squadron protected by batteries.—*Cornhill for May.*

DEATH OF A. P. HILL.—But now, before 8 o'clock, all the network of exterior defences had been swept by the Union troops, who, rapidly advancing, drove their exhausted opponents far back to the last strong chain of works which immediately girdled Petersburgh. At this time, within the city, Gen. LEE, Gen. A. P. HILL and Gen. MAHONE were talking over the perils and prospects of the day at the headquarters of the former officer. As the firing drew near and ominously nearer the front, Gen. LEE, listening, said to HILL, "How is this, General? your men are giving way." Instantly Gen. HILL mounted his horse and dashed down the road to the front. Gen. LEE's words were true; the Union forces were already crossing the lines at all points. As HILL rode along, he suddenly came upon two or three men in blue uniform, who, taking positive behind a tree, leveled their pieces at him. "Throw down your arms," cried the General. The men were staggered for an instant by the very audacity of the demand, but recovering, gave back their answer from their rifles' mouths; and A. P. HILL, who had fought throughout Virginia, from the first hour of Bull Run to the last hour of Petersburgh, fell from his horse, dead.—*Twelve Decisive Battles.*

ENGLISH SPORTS.—Every little village has its cricket ground; but there are permanent centres, or societies, for the instruction and organization of this game, that give the law to the kingdom. The laws of cricket, as put forth by the celebrated "Mary-le-bone Club," are contained in forty-seven articles, as precisely drawn up and worked as the statutes of Parliament. And all this to knock down two or three sticks stuck in the ground! But these sticks are guarded by such skill, activity and tenacity, that all the manhood in the field is brought out in this exciting sport. Cricket, and foot-ball, and quoits, and golf, and bowling, and hurling, and rowing, and riding, and hunting go far to make the deep-chested, big-armed, enduring English race. Are not these sports preferable to the flashy listlessness with which many of our fashionable youth, both in city and country, consume their leisure hours? It is better to get an arm broken in foot-ball, or in being thrown from a horse, than to have the whole system and soul eaten out by smoking, drinking and in-door idle dissipation. When a youth or young man has grown to be too lazy to play foot-ball, or base-ball, or cricket, there is not much hope for him intellectually or morally. Of late years, it is true, American muscularity has made astonishing progress, and the war has done more for us than cricketing. But this love of energetic sport and out-of-door life runs through all classes. It gives England her race of Nestors in the field and in the council. We heard of Lord PALMERSTON riding thirty miles on a stretch. HAVELOCK drank no wine, brandy, or even ale. An early riser, a hard rider, a lover of Nature, he was ready to do the impetuous work of a young man in his old age. An English family of the wealthier class considers it the greatest luxury, and the real superiority which wealth gives, to be able to be out of doors, walking, sketching, botanizing, riding, driving, almost all the day. Perhaps this is carried too far by the "spindle-side" of the family; for an English lady, it is said, knows very little of the practical management of home matters. She secures fine health and a well stored mind, but her hands rarely touch the household machine. This is left pretty much to the housekeeper and the servants—a rank heresy in the eyes of a New-England matron who possesses "faculty."—*Hoppin's Old England.*

WEAPONS OF WAR.—The firing of the Chassepot rifle has astonished the Emperor of the French by its destructiveness. In two minutes a battalion of 500 men, at 600 yards from the mark, had fired 8,000 balls, of which 1,992 had struck the line of aim. The ground in front of the mark was so cut up that not a blade of grass could be seen; and the Emperor, perhaps having in his mind's eye 5,000 Prussians standing in that dangerous spot, is reported to have exclaimed, "It is frightful! It is a massacre!" The Steinheil cannon is also said to be a success. This mysterious weapon, smokeless and noiseless, is based upon the application of centrifugal force. The balls are propelled by the motion of a circular disc, traversing a groove from its centre to its periphery, whence they pass through the barrel of the gun. It is merely a scientific application of the weapon with which DAVID killed the gigantic Philistine. Just as a stone, whirled round and round in a schoolboy's sling, leaves it with enormous velocity, so this rotatory disc propels cannot balls with enormous momentum. A German artillerist has made cannon on the same principle, but with four barrels instead of one. There is something curious in this return to first principles. Our steam-rams are reproducing on a mightier scale the beaked galleys of Athens. Even steam itself is sometimes superseded—ERICSSON, the famous Swedish engineer, having invented for the narrow sea channels of his native country gunboats which are worked by the motive power of men. And now powder is to be beaten out of the field by the very earliest and simplest form of centrifugal propulsion. The reporter of these marvels thinks he is not too sanguine in entertaining a hope that war will become more and more rare, owing to the dreadful perfection of the instruments intended to further it—an amiable idea, which we have seen expressed pretty often before. But when is it to be realised? So long as humanity remains what it is, there must be sometimes war, though the perfection of weapons tends to make it short, sharp and decisive. If war ever ceases in Europe it will be due to other causes—to a closer alliance of nations, to a federation so intimate that for France to quarrel with Prussia would be as absurd as for Middlesex to make war on Surrey. Such a state of affairs, though remote, is not impossible.—*Globe.*

A PHYSICIAN'S APPETITE.—The following extraordinary but well-authenticated statement appears in the current number of the *Medical Times*: "The celebrated Dr. FORDYCE dined every day for more than twenty years at DOLLY's chop-house. His researches in comparative anatomy had led him to conclude that man, through custom, eats oftener than nature requires, one meal a day being sufficient for that noble animal the lion. At 4 o'clock, his accustomed hour for dining, the doctor regularly took the seat at a table always reserved for him, on which were placed a silver tankard full of strong ale, a bottle of port, and a measure containing a quarter of a pint of brandy. The moment the waiter announced him the cook put a pound and a half of rump steak on the gridiron and on the table some delicate trifle as a *bon bouche* to serve until the steak was ready. This was sometimes half a broiled chicken, sometimes a plate of fish. When he had eaten this he took one glass of brandy and then proceeded to devour his steak. When he had finished his meal he took the remainder of his brandy, having during his dinner drank the tankard of ale and afterward the bottle of port. He thus daily spent an hour and a half of his time, and then returned to his house in Essex-street to give his six o'clock lecture on chemistry. He made no other meal until his return next day at 4 o'clock to DOLLY's."

MEXICO IN 1862.—This unfortunate country, always a prey to civil wars and internal dissensions, was, at this period, in a state of especial excitement respecting the proposed Spanish, English and French intervention. Diligences were the only means of conveyance in the interior, and a journey between Vera Cruz and the capital was at all times fraught with danger, but now the roads were almost impassable, for hordes of guerrillas infested the entire route, and the daily scenes of pilage and murder were heart-rending. It was no uncommon occurrence for the diligence to drive into the city, with all the windows closed, and no living creature visible save the driver, who was frequently in league with the robbers himself. This worthy would tell the people who were crowding round, eager for news, to "Stand back until the doors were opened;" and then the poor mangled remains of the passengers would be carried out, and a shuddering awe would fall on the passengers, while muttered curses were heaped on the heads of those high in power who could allow such scenes to pass by unnoticed; for Mexico had fallen to its lowest depth of degradation, and its once proud name had became a byword and a shameful scorn throughout the civilized world.—*Lilian's Inheritance, by Mrs. William Murray.*

IRISH INGRAINED. — During a recent visit to London, an Irish lady was one day defending her country with characteristic warmth against charges made concerning its bull-making propensities by a witty Englishman. "Well," he at length exclaimed, "if you won't allow you commit bulls, you must, at all events, confess that you commit an outrageous number of murders!" "Granted," cried the Irish girl; "yet even murders are not all so atrocious in their character as your English ones." "Oh, now, now!" broke in the gentleman mischievously, "only listen to this girl defending her murders!" "No," she replied, "not defending, but comparing them. It is seldom you hear of an Irishman staining his own hearthstone with blood, if his wife offend him, a few hard words, or at the most a few hard blows are her punishment; but if the English boor's wife offend him, very likely she will go to bed to-night to rise in the morning and find her throat cut." On another occasion, when acknowledging some compliments paid her by a young Englishwoman, this same lady exclaimed, "Ah! my dear Lizzie, how kind of you to think so highly of me as you do! How different you are from other ill-natured girls I know."

THE FIRST RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE.—This first railway locomotive was finished and tried upon the Merthyr tramroad on the 21st of February, 1804. On the first trial the engine drew for a distance of nine miles ten tons of bar iron, together with the necessary carriages, water and fuel, at the rate of five and a half miles an hour. REES JONES, an old engine-fitter, who helped to erect the engine, and who was alive in 1858, gave Mr. MENELAUS the following account of its performances: "When the engine was finished, she was used for bringing down metal from the Old Forge. She worked very well; but frequently, from her weight, broke the tram plates, and also the hooks between the trams. After working for some time in this way, she took a journey of iron from Penydarren down to the Basin Road, upon which road she was intended to work. On the journey she broke a great many of the tram plates; and before reaching the Basin she ran off the road, and was brought back to Penydarran by horses. The engine was never used as a locomotive after this. She was used as a stationary engine, and worked in this way for several years."—*Samuel Smiles in The Engineer.*

SPANISH BRUTALITY TO HORSES.—It is impossible, without disgusting our readers, to give a truthful description of the horrible state of the horses. One, especially, caused a sensation even among the *habitues* of the ring. He belonged to one of the richest gentlemen in Seville, had been his favorite hack, and was as well known in the Prado as his master. Yet this gentleman had the brutality, when the poor beast's work was ended, to condemn him to this terrible fate! The gallant horse, disemboweled as he was, would not die; he survived one bull after the other, though his entrails were hanging in festoons on their horns, and finally, when the gates were opened to drag out the carcases of the rest, he managed to crawl away also, and to drag himself—where? To the very door of his master's house, which he reached, and where he finally laid down and died. His instinct, unhappily wrong in this case, had evidently made him fancy that there, at any rate, he would have pity and relief from his agony; for the wounds inflicted by the horns of the bull, are, it is said, horrible in their burning, smarting pain.—*Impressions of Spain, by Lady Herbert.*

"MATCHES, MATCHES."—The popularity which ROWLAND HILL, during a long series of years, enjoyed as a preacher, was partly owing to his eccentricities. He once commenced a sermon by shouting, "Matches, matches, matches!" "You wonder," he continued, in a loud voice, "at my text; but this morning, while I was engaged in my study, the devil whispered me, 'Ah, ROWLAND, your zeal is indeed noble, and how indefatigably you labor for the salvation of souls!' At that very moment a man passed under my window crying 'matches!' very lustily, and conscience said to me, 'ROWLAND, ROWLAND! you never labored to save souls with half the zeal that that man does to sell matches!'"

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

The eight-hour excitement may be regarded as ended for the present, although some remnants of it yet remain. There are some agitators who will not be stilled, although the stern logic of events is against them. But the great body of mechanics and workingmen in our city have quietly settled down into their old ways, and work is going on as usual. Some tried eight hours' work and eight hours' wages; but the end of the week found a deficiency in their exchequer. Bills for former necessities could not be met; the inexorable facts of bread and butter stared them in the face with such potency that they have been compelled to forego the two hours for "mental improvement," and devote them to physical necessity. The shops and manufactories, with a few exceptions, are running on old time, and many are glad to get work at that. But the movement has been the cause of much loss to the mechanics themselves, as well as to the general business of the city. Labor is half a million the poorer, and will to this extent be less able to meet the calls of next Winter, when there is but little doing. Idle hands in harvest time are unprofitable, above all other seasons, and so we may expect to be called upon to double our public charities during the next Winter.

THE CROPS.

The most important subject of discussion with us, just now, relates to the prospects of this season's crops. The high prices which rule here now, especially for flour, show that we have shipped altogether too much of last year's production, and that the quantity on hand is so limited as to be under the control of the speculators and grain gamblers. Only think of it. Chicago, which we have boasted as the "greatest primary grain market in the world," actually, at this late day, importing flour from Canada! A thousand barrels were sold on 'Change the other day, and we now hear of three thousand more on the way. At present prices it is more profitable to export flour from Canada to Chicago than to Liverpool or New-York. Prime brands are held here at $22 at retail.

But the great source of anxiety is the state of the weather. It is so cold and wet that nothing can grow, and in the northern part of the State corn is not planted to any considerable extent, and if planted it cannot grow. I hear, also, that but comparatively little Spring wheat has as yet been sown, and where it has come up it looks sickly and unpromising. A poor harvest this year would be a great disaster to the West. And this condition of things has a paralyzing effect upon every department of business, and especially upon new enterprises; but, whether the crops are good or not, business will suffer greatly from the present uncertainty. But I have known fruitful seasons to follow Springs as unpropitious as the present.

DIVORCES.

We hear much about the "social evil" in the newspapers now-a-days. But the greatest social evil we have in Chicago is the facility with which divorces can be obtained for any and all causes. All of our Courts appear to have very lax rules of practice on this subject, and the marriage contract is treated as of far less importance and solemnity than a note of hand for $10. About every application that is made is granted. I saw it stated a short time since that only three hours intervened between the filing of the bill and the granting of the decree. This wholesale and loose manner of granting divorces calls for legislative action. The evil is growing upon us from the very facilities offered by the Courts. It should be checked in some way or other. One day I noticed six decrees entered. And every day when there is a Court in session—and that is about all the time—couples are separated. The effect is very demoralizing in many ways.

THE STATE AGRICULTUAAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College of this State, established under the Congressional Land Grant, has been definitely located at Champaign, the citizens of that place having fully complied with the terms which secured a vote of the Legislature locating it there. A most capital selection has been made of a Regent or President, in the choice of Rev. and Hon. J. M. GREGORY, who is in every way eminently fitted for the position. The Trustees have advertised 180,000 acres of land, or scrip, for sale. They cannot, by a vote of the Board, dispose of it at less than fifty-four cents per acre. The Trustees of this Congressional District, to whom the matter was committed, have advertised for proposals for the location of the mechanical or Polytechnic branch of the Institution, which is to be in Chicago. The whole enterprise is, therefore, in a fair way of accomplishing the object of Congress in making the donation.

FIRES.

Our city continues to be visited by destructive fires. The insurance companies are heavy losers, and the great wonder is that they have been able to weather the storm at all. Insurance stock is not a very profitable investment in these days of huge conflagrations, and many a capitalist wishes himself well out of it; while others are content to forego dividends if they may be allowed to escape an assessment. Our local companies show no signs of weakness, however, but promptly meet all demands upon them.

BUSINESS, &C.

General business may be set down as comparatively dull, with positive dullness in some departments. The opening of navigation has had some effect. There is but a limited amount of down-freight offering and rates rule exceedingly low—about half what they were last year at this time—and freights are a pretty good thermometer to indicate the state of general business. The receipts of grain by canal and rail are about half of what they were last year, which shows that the amount in the interior is limited. For if the grain was there present prices would bring it out. Money is rather close, and rates are pretty well up "on the street." Our banks discount sparingly at ten per cent, but afford facilities for street brokers to shave at two to three per cent. a month. Trade with the country is dull, on account of the scarcity of money.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—Gen. T. C. HINDMAN, in a letter to the Helena (Ark.) *Clarion*, makes an important suggestion in regard to the protection of the lands along the Mississippi River from overflow. He says that the levees have proved unreliable, and his plan is to create side drains, east and west of the Mississippi, carrying directly to the Gulf so much of its surplus waters that its natural banks will be a sufficient barrier for the rest. For example, a drain across the Cumberland, with a steamboat canal turning its excess into the Tennessee, and another drain and canal diverting the excessive Tennessee waters into the Tombigbee or Chattahoochie, would afford the drain on the east side, and that of the west would be provided by similar dams and canals, turning the surplus waters of the Platte through Grand River into the Arkansas; those of the latter into Bayou Bartholomew (their ancient channel,) and those of Red River and its tributaries into the Atchafalaya. Whether the plan is practicable or not must be tested by actual surveys.

THE TRAGEDY IN COLERAINE.

A Woman Beaten to Death—Attempted Murder of Another—A Family Quarrel About Fifty Dollars.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 24.

Griswoldville, a manufacturing village in the town of Coleraine, was on Wednesday the scene of a bloody, premeditated and horrible murder. The crime was committed by SIMEON PECK, and his victim was Mrs. ALMIRA A. CHENEY. The circumstances which led to the murder were as follows: PECK, who was for eight or nine months during the war a member of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, a short time ago obtained at one time several installments of State aid, and, under the advice of friends, placed $50, which remained after paying his debts, in the Shelburne Falls savings bank in his wife's name. He was a notorious spendthrift, and soon became uneasy, and wanted to get it out of the bank and spend it. His wife tried to dissuade him and in consequence there was much discussion between them. PECK got the bank-book, and by means of a forged order attempted to get the money—meanwhile, as he had threatened the life of his wife, she induced Mrs. CHENEY, her friend, to come and stay with her, and she, taking the wife's part, the three had some pretty sharp verbal contests over the matter. On Wednesday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, he entered his house, went to the cellar way and got a heavy ball club. Taking it into the sitting-room, where was one of his children, a lad of 11 years, he stood for a moment as if in thought, then returned to the cellar way, came out a second time, returned again, and a third time came out. When he came out the last time, he took off his cravat and handed it to the little boy, with the remark, "You may have that, for your father has got to die and won't want it any more." His wife was not at home and PECK went immediately up stairs where Mrs. CHENEY was packing her trunk, deeming it unsafe for her to remain longer in the house. What took place after PECK entered the room is now known only to the murderer himself, for there were no witnesses to the crime. The boy below heard a heavy fall, and his father then came down stairs.

As he was going out at the door he met his wife, who had been in the tenement next door. He immediately made an attack on her with the club, striking at her a powerful blow, the full force of which she managed to evade. The boy, who had followed his father out, picked up a stone and threw it at him, hitting him in the eye. But his thirst for blood was roused, and he dashed, with club uplifted, after the terrified woman, who ran out into the street screaming for her life. The fiend dealt her another blow, heavier than the first, which felled her to the earth, bleeding and senseless. But at this moment the boy threw with all his might a larger stone, which struck his father on the side of the head with such force as to knock him down. In a few moments a crowd of the villagers assembled, and PECK gave himself up, without much resistance, into the hands of Constable MILLER. The full enormity of his crime was not known until some of Mrs. CHENEY's friends, who were apprehensive for her safety, went into the house and up stairs, where she was found lying senseless and bleeding fearfully. It is supposed that PECK accomplished his work with one tremendous blow with the club on her head. She survived only about an hour. An examination into the facts took place on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in PECK being held for trial for murder. The facts in the case were proven beyond all question; indeed, PECK made no attempt to deny them, and said that he was bound to murder the women. He manifested no emotion of regret at his horrible crime, but remained throughout the examination, as he has most of the time since, in a state of apparently stolid indifference. PECK is a native of Deerfield, and is about 45 years old. He carries his head in a peculiar, one-sided way, and the general expression of his face is ugly. Indeed he has been known from his youth as a quarrelsome person, and was formerly considerably noted as a wrestler. He had an ungovernable temper which often got him into trouble with his neighbors and led him into numerous assaults. He was formerly intemperate, but quit drinking several years ago. Mrs. CHENEY, the murdered women, was about 45 years of age, and had a husband who is living at the West, the two having lived apart for several years on account of his abusiveness. Mrs. CHENEY leaves a daughter 19 years old. Mrs. PECK's injuries are very severe, but she will probably survive them. She and her husband were raised under one roof in that part of Deerfield known as Wisdom. They have been married nearly twenty years, her age being 40, and have had five or six children. Their wedded life has been by no means unclouded, and they have had, before this, several violent quarrels. Both Mrs. PECK and Mrs. CHENEY have been members of the Methodist Church.

A Frail Friar.

Florence (May 6) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A Capuchin friar, known in religion by the name of Father EMANUEL, has just been condemned by the Court of Assize at Brescia to imprisonment for twelve years with hard labor for a murderous assault upon a young girl. The facts of the case are somewhat serious. The victim was a rosy, buxom, country wench, the handmaiden of a priest with whom our friar stood on terms of especial intimacy, and, in spite of her close connection with the cloth, a young person of irreproachable character, according to the general testimony of the neighborhood. In the course of his frequent visits to the house of his friend, to whom he was accustomed to render occasional assistance in the discharge of his sacred functions. Father EMANUEL could not fail to be struck with the substantial charms of the *bella servotta*. He in fact fell over head and heels in love with her, and as love without reciprocity, whatever may be said about free trade, is without doubt an unmitigated evil, he did not scruple to avow his passion, and to solicit the most unequivocal tokens of a corresponding sentiment. His conduct thus far, if not in strict conformity with the prescriptions of ecclesiastical discipline, is at least human, and not without respectable precedents, for love that rules the cottage and the camp, if history says true, has not always spared the cloister. Father EMANUEL neglected his beads, and took to the twining of true lovers' knots. The choicest products of his garden, the rarest nosegays, baskets laden with the most luscious cherries, and with the plumpest figs, were offered at the shrine of his unhallowed affection. But the divinity was obdurate, and the sole return vouchsafed for these tender advances was the occasional fling of a wooden shoe at the sacred tonsure of the rejected worshipper. For some time the hapless friar bore his rebuffs with unexampled meekness. He would even stoop not to elude the missile, but to pick it up, and, after having covered it with passionate kisses, return it to its owner. But even a friar's patience has its limits. One day Father EMANUEL appeared, as usual, at the parsonage, carrying in his hand something carefully wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. He renewed his desperate suit, and was again repulsed. High words ensued, and at last the friar, maddened with the fury of his conflicting passions, flung himself upon the poor girl, and beat her savagely about the head with the weapon—a laundress's iron—which he had brought with him. The wounds inflicted were at first believed to be mortal, but, happily for the victim and for her cruel assailant, this was not the case, although it is said that the girl will remain disfigured for the rest of her days. At the trial the friar pleaded temporary insanity, the result, he said, of the violence of his passion. But the offence was brought home against him, and the sentence of the Court in this degenerate Italy, where priests and laymen must now answer alike for their misdeeds, was, as I have already steted.

Twelve Years' Litigation—Heavy Verdict for Plaintiff.

From the Troy Whig, May 22.

The case of ERNST *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday. The history of this case is a somewhat remarkable one. HENRY ERNST, husband of the plaintiff, was a teamster, residing in the eastern part of this county, with a wife and six children dependent upon his labor for support. On the 2d day of December, 1855, while on his way to Albany with his team, he halted at Bath a moment to await the ferry-boat, and, in passing with his team over the railroad-crossing, came in collision with the local train moving south, and received an injury which, within two days, resulted in his death. Soon after his widow commenced this action to recover damages for causing his death. The cause was first tried in 1859, before Mr. Justice GOULD. The result was a non-suit, Judge GOULD holding that the negligence of the deceased contributed to the injury and refusing to submit that question to the jury. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the cause was argued, and a new trial was granted by the majority of the Court—Judge GOULD dissenting. It was again tried in 1859 before Judge HOGEBOOM, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $2,500. From this judgment the Railroad Company appealed to the General Term, when the case was again argued by T. M. NORTH for the Company, and the judgment was affirmed by a majority of the Court, Judge GOULD again dissenting. From this judgment of the General Term the Railroad Company appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the case was argued at the June Term, 1862. Judge GOULD was then on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, and his associates of that Court agreeing with him as to the law of the case, the judgment of the General Term was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The cause was tried at the Circuit for the third time before Judge MILLER in November, 1865. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, the defendant moved for a non-suit. This motion was ably and earnestly resisted by the counsel for the plaintiff, the defendant relying upon the decision of the Court of Appeals. Upon the authority of that decision Judge MILLER granted a non-suit. From that decision the plaintiff again appealed to the General Term, where the case was argued, and the Court unanimously affirmed the judgment of non-suit. Again the counsel for the plaintiff determined to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the cause was again argued there in April last. This Court rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the General Term and Circuit, and granting a new trial, holding that the question of negligence must be submitted to the jury. So that this case after three trials at the Circuit, three arguments before the General Term and before the Court of Appeals, was again submitted to a jury at this Circuit.

The case was given to the jury about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a brief charge by the Court. The jury remained in session for about thirty minutes, when they unanimously agreed upon a verdict of $5,000 damages for the plaintiff. The jury thereupon separated. And thus, probably, ends this remarkable case.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. G. S. HOWE writes from Ancona, in Italy, under date of May 2: "After various delays, occasioned sometimes by illness, sometimes by accident, I was about to start on the 24th ult. to take the *Messageries* at Naples for Greece, when a report came of quarantine imposed on all vessels from Southern Italy and Sicily which might have embarrassed me in landing. I changed my plan and came here to take the Lloyd's for Corfu and Greece, and arrived several hours before the time fixed in their advertisement given me by their agent in Rome, but, alas, she had gone. They had changed the time of sailing without advertisement known even to their agent. I must now push down to Brindisi and take a boat for Corfu, and, if I have luck, shall be in Athens in five days. The news from Constantinople continues to confirm the statements of the Porte that the insurgents are all dead or disarmed; while the advices from Crete confirm the affirmations of the insurgents that they are alive and in arms, and hold all the open country. The Greeks here are in correspondence with the best sources of information, and can hardly be mistaken."

Hon. C. H. RANSOM having resigned his position as Examiner of National Banks in Massachusetts, except such as are located in the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex and Essex, Hon. E. C. SHERMAN, President of the Old Colony National Bank of Plymouth, has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, Examiner of National Banks for the Counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hamspire, Hampden, Worcester, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket. Mr. SHERMAN was Bank Commissioner of that Commonwealth for three years, and since the Commission was abolished has been President of the Old Colony National Bank.

The young ladies of the Manchester, N. H., North Grammar school, lately presented Gov. SMYTH with a bouquet, the receipt of which that official took the pains to acknowledge thus poetically: "Be assured, my fair friends, that this kind manifestation of your remembrance is highly appreciated by me, and that though the fragrant flowers comprising the bouquet will fade and lose their sweetness, yet the one more beautiful formed by the young ladies then surrounding me will never fade from my memory, and my prayer is, that their virtues, unlike the fading flowers, may shine brighter and brighter until transplanted to the garden of eternal bloom."

A correspondent thus refers to JACOB MCGAW, Esq., the senior member of the Bar of Penobscot County, Me., who recently died at Bangor: "While in the early years of his practice at Fryeburgh he made the acquaintance of DANIEL WEBSTER, then principal of the academy at that place, and a most intimate attachment grew up between them, which was unbroken until death interrupted it. It is related of them that they both formed an attachment for and sought the hand of the same accomplished lady. She gave her preference to Mr. MCGAW, who lived with her most happily in the conjugal relation for more than forty years."

ISAAC R. TALLMADGE, of Shawangunk, Ulster County, was found dead on Wednesday morning, May 8, on the road leading from Ulsterville to Burlingham. He had been buying some sheep near Burlingham on Tuesday, and started for home about 8 o'clock in the evening, driving a spirited young horse. The horse reached home without him, and on a search being made he was found lying with his head submerged in the water by the roadside, and life extinct. Deceased was about sixty years of age.

A correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* calls upon the officers of the State to form a committee to provide a home for JEFFERSON DAVIS, saying: "After the cruel indignities, the long and painful imprisonment which he has undergone as the representative of our 'lost cause,' the least that we can do, for whom he has vicariously suffered, is to make his few declining years as comfortable as it is in the power of a sympathizing, loving and grateful people to render him."

Among the incomes of Washington citizens for the last year, are the following: Gen. Grant, $4,798; Edwin L. Stanton, $3,460; Mrs. Southworth, the authoress, $4,700; H. B. Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, $21,860; C. C. Willard, of Ebbitt House, $17,065; H. S. Benson, of the National Hotel, $14,625; J. H. Semmes, of the Seaton House, $9,897; L. A. Gobright, Agent of the Associated Press, $2,366. The incomes of Gen. GRANT and Mr. STANTON are exclusive of their salaries.

While Senator WILSON was in New-Orleans he visited the battle-field accompanied by two veterans of the war of 1814–15. There were Mr. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, who played the fife, and JORDAN, who beat the drum on that glorious occasion. JORDAN was the Captain of the rebel company of negroes during the war, and gained some notoriety by insisting upon acting as an escort to the first battle of Bull Run prisoners upon its arrival at New-Orleans.

HARRY P. TAYLOR, chief clerk in the office of the Merchants' Union Express Company at Louisville, Ky., committed suicide on Sunday afternoon. He was a native of Buffalo, N. Y., where, at one time, he held the position of teller in one of the banks. During his residence of four or five years in Louisville, he had made many friends, who reposed the utmost confidence in him. The cause of the act is unknown.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH was examined at his own request before the Mayor of Mobile on Saturday, on the charge that shots were fired from the window of his residence during the recent disturbance. Mayor WITHERS remarked, after the evidence had been taken, that he was not any better satisfied than he was at first, as he felt confident there was no truth in the reports.

The returns of sales made by the Chicago merchants for 1866 show that some of the firms in that city are doing a "respectable" business. Messrs. J. V. FARWELL & Co. state their sales at nearly seven million dollars, and Messrs. FREER, PALMER & LESTER report theirs at nine million two hundred thousand and over.

The ten largest Internal Revenue returns in the District of Columbia are given as follows: Mrs. Col. Freeman, $61,579; Miss Sarah H. Coleman, $60,006; George W. Riggs, $57,058; H. D. Cooke, $69,659; J. C. Willard, $22,017; W. W. Corcoran, $35,353; W. H. Taylor, 35,595; M. Brown, $20,015; W. S. Shepherd, $20,244; A. Ray, $24,055.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*, in announcing that Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM has received his pardon, says: "If there be any one citizen of North Carolina, in whom our people feel a just pride, and in whose sagacity and integrity they have implicit confidence, that man is WILLIAM A. GRAHAM."

At the session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Philadelphia JAMES P. SAUNDERS, the Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States was present, and a dinner was given him by the delegates on Wednesday evening.

Among the subscribers to a gymnasium in Boston, are sixty gentlemen who lift eight hundred pounds each; ten who lift nine hundred pounds; two who lift, one thousand pounds, and one who lifts twelve hundred and thirty pounds.

BASIL DUKE is canvassing for a newspaper in Tennessee. Ex-Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, sells fuel for a living. Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HENRY HETH are working a coal mine together in Chesterfield County, Va.

Thirty persons are now living in Fishkill whose average age is 84 years. The oldest of the thirty is 98; there are two 97, and the youngest is 78. There are four brothers whose ages are 79, 81, 82 and 84 years respectively.

FRED. DOUGLASS has been named to the President, and urged by several influential persons, as a most fit and appropriate man for the superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. D. C. BUELL is living in a quiet manner at his residence near Paradise, Ky., on Green River. His house stands on a beautiful eminence overlooking the Iron-works in which he is interested.

C. L. C. MINOR, of Hanover County, an A. M. of the University of Virginia, has been appointed President of the Maryland Agricultural College *vice* CUSTIS LEE, resigned.

Mrs. MARY SPOONER has recovered $10,000 damages from the Boston and Providence Railroad Company for running over and killing her husband. The company put in no defence.

Ex-President Pierce has just completed his new Summer residence at Rye Beach, N. H., on the picturesque bluff known as Little Boar's Head.

Hon. J. B. GRINNELL has recovered from his recent illness, and is now in his usual excellent health.

The St. Catherine's *Post* calls the story of JEFF. DAVIS' purchase of Miss MAY's property in that place a baseless rumor.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH is to deliver the oration before the Boston City Government on the 4th of July.

Prof. CYRUS NORTHROP has been chosen as orator to represent the Alumni at the quarter-centennial of Wilston Seminary, which commences July 1.

The editor of a Houston paper finds fault with his compositors for transforming St. Paul into "plain and unpretending Samuel Price."

The child of a noted courtezan of Elmira has inherited $30,000 from a repentant father.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW is to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Titusville, Penn.

Gen. J. L. ALCORN, one of the United States Senators elect from Mississippi, in a published letter tells the people that they made a terrible mistake when they rejected the Constitutional Amendment, the propriety of which amendment he asserts. He now advises them to cease to talk of Courts and the Constitution, and immediately to comply with the orders of Congress. The denial to negroes of certain rights and privileges of testimony and freehold, he says, cost the Southern people the Civil Rights Bill; the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment cost them negro suffrage; and the refusal to cooperate in organizing the State under the Military Bill will cost them negro domination.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1867.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dates are to last night. The Prussian and Danish Governments are trying to settle the North-Schleswig question.

Earl Derby officially says that the Fenian, Burke, whose sentence of death was recently commuted to imprisonment for life, will surely be hanged.

The Czar of Russia, King William of Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and the Sultan of Turkey, will all be in Paris in about two weeks.

From the summary of news per steamer *Hermann*, from Southampton, on May 14, we get the following facts: The *Times* says: "The Ministerial arrangements consequent on the retirement of Mr. Walpole from the Home Office are not yet entirely completed. Mr. Walpole remains a member of the Cabinet though without office. Mr. Gathorne Hardy will succeed Mr. Walpole at the Home Office as soon as the state of business in the House of Commons will admit of his absence during the interval necessary for his re-election, and Lord Devon will probably be appointed President of the Poor Law Board without a seat in the Cabinet. No decision has yet been arrived at as to Lord Devon's successor as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster."

The Prince of Wales has arrived in Paris. He is the guest of the British Ambassador. The Prince will visit the Exhibition and remain in Paris eight days.

The *Times* City Article of Monday, May 13: "Great confidence is entertained in the future course of the various markets, especially if the anticipated early renewal of an influx of gold should take place; but owing to the largeness of the number of persons who are still interested in adverse speculations, all possible means will be used, both here and on the Continent, to act upon that unrestrained sensitiveness of the public mind, which to the ruin of thousands, has thus far been persistently stimulated."

La France, commenting on the explanations which have passed between France and Prussia with reference to the recent armaments, says: "The subject has only been touched upon in informal conversations. We are in a position to affirm that on both sides the state of things in a military point of view, has been discussed in such a manner that no trace of mutual suspicion could exist on the subject." A telegram from Berlin says: "The statement of the *Patrie* that Count Bernstorff is believed to have already given the members of the Conference to understand that three or four weeks would suffice for the evacuation of Luxemburg, is without foundation." A telegram from the Hague says: "The treaty respecting Luxemburg has been signed at the London Conference, and is to be ratified at the latest in four weeks. The Prussians will then withdraw their forces and evacuate the fortress, after having removed their stores and war material. Luxemburg will remain in the Zollverein." A dispatch from Paris says: "The departure of the King and Queen of the Belgians for Paris has been put off till the 15th inst. The King of Italy will be in Paris early in June. M. Chassepot is at the present moment at St. Etienne, superintending the manufacture of his rifles, large quantities of which are being delivered every week to the regiments of infantry."

The *Opinione* says: (Italy) "We are authorized to declare wholly incorrect the news published by the *Memorial Diplomatique* that Russia only consented to Italy's participation in the London Conference, on condition that the occasion should not be considered as a precedent." The *Opinione* proceeds to point out that Italy is fully entitled to take part in assemblies of the Powers, and adds: "None of the Powers represented at the Conference proposed any such restriction, which Italy, on the other hand, could not but have rejected; and Russia, so far from placing any obstacle in the way of our future *status* in Europe, congratulated herself upon Italy having taken that position among the great Powers to which she is entitled."

A telegram from Venice says: "The King, in an audience to the authorities of Venice, has announced that he has given 50,000 lire to the poor. His Majesty also stated that he would apply to Parliament for 10,000,000 lire for the execution of various public works in Venice."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "In consequence of the rumors of a reduction of the tariff 18,000 workmen have addressed a letter to the Government, inquiring what foundation exists for these rumors. The Finance Minister, in his reply, says that he does not sympathize with the free-trade views of M. Molinari. He does not desire a reduction of the tariff. The Foreign Minister declares that he sees no necessity to reduce the tariff in favor of foreign countries, although such a reduction might improve the relations with foreign Governments. The question of the lowering of the tariff would, therefore, remain uninfluenced by political motives."

The Croatian Diet has postponed the discussion of the address to the Throne. The Diet has resolved to abstain from passing all resolutions or bills until the resolution of the Diet that no member shall be liable to be prosecuted for his speeches, or to be arrested, shall have received the sanction of the Emperor. M. Zmonosick, a member of the party hostile to the union between Croatia and Hungary, delivered a speech strongly advocating national union between Servia and Croatia. Intelligence from Greek sources asserts that Omar Pasha attacked Sphakia on the 4th, but was repulsed, and that he renewed his attack on the following day, when he was again defeated, with great loss.

A dispatch from Bombay says: "The latest news from Zanzibar states that little hope was entertained of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, being alive, owing to the fact that the Mafeti tribe, the most savage in Africa, was known to have been on his route. The ship *Abel Tasman*, to Liverpool with cotton, has been wrecked. Crew saved. The Viceroy has deputed the Bombay Government to raise a native regiment for service in China.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday morning with the California mails of April 30, and $568,998 in treasure. Our Panama correspondence, which gives dates from Chili to the 18th ult., says that all the Chilian papers had pronounced against Secretary Seward's proposition for a Diplomatic Congress at Washington to settle the difficulties with Spain, apprehending that it might be influenced by partiality for Spain. Accounts from Peru, to the 28th ult., indicate that a revolution is imminent in that country, arising from the misunderstanding between the President and the Chamber of Deputies. The men who shipped on board the *R. R. Cuyler* at this port, under the promise that she was to remain under our flag, have been brought back to Aspinwall by Com. Foster, of the United States gunboat *Osceola*, who demanded that they should be given up. The vessel is still held by the Spanish frigate. Several United States vessels were at Panama on the 15th inst. The yellow fever was prevailing in Guryaquil.

Rev. John S. Emmerson died at Waialua, Oahu March 26, of apoplexy and partial paralysis. This was the third attack of apoplexy which Mr. E. had sustained, the first having occurred in 1859, the second in 1863, and the final one in 1867—four years elapsing between each attack. He went to the Sandwich Islands in the missionary reinforcement of 1832, and with the exception of three years spent at Lahainaluna, has resided continuously at Waialua, as the pastor of the native church there. He was a native of the State of Maine, and was about sixty-six [illegible] at the time of his death.

[illegible] -Hampshire will com- [illegible] Wednesday, June 5. On the evening of the previous day caucuses will be held for the nomination of officers of both branches. The inauguration ceremonies of the Governor elect, Gen. Walter Harriman, will take place on Thursday. It is expected that there will be a beautiful and imposing military display. On the forenoon of inauguration day Gov. Smyth will pronounce his valedictory address before the Legislature.

The Gloucester *Advertiser* says the menhaden fishery bids fair to be very successful, the vessels engaged in it bringing in large fares. The prospect of a good mackerel season is very flattering. The fishery on the Cape shore has been so far encouraging. There will be about 400 vessels sent to the Bay mackerel fishing grounds this year. The George's fishery will close with the present month. It has proved successful and has been prosecuted so far without loss of life or property.

A vigilance committee of Johnson County, Missouri, hanged Tom. Stevens and Morg. Andrews, two notorious outlaws, in Warrensburgh, on Friday. They were brought from Kansas on a requisition from the Governor, and taken from the custody of the Sheriff by a force of two hundred. Three farmers in the vicinity of Warrensburgh, connected with a band of horse thieves, have been arrested by the vigilance committee and lodged in jail to await trial at the next session of the Court.

On Monday night last Miss Jennie Rider, a young lady living in the family of Col. H. B. Humphrey, in Thomaston, Me., committed suicide by throwing herself into the river. Miss Rider had very recently made a profession of religion, and joined the Baptist Church, and it is reported that religious excitement produced the state of mind in which she took her life.

At Fairfield, Iowa, on Wednesday, Joseph Matthews deliberately murdered his wife while she was preparing breakfast. He walked from the front room to the kitchen and with two strokes of an axe killed her immediately. The only witness present was a son of about six years of age. Matthews is aged about 50 years.

The Board of Trustees of Oglethorpe (Ga.,) University, at a recent meeting decided not to remove the institution from its present location. They also adopted resolutions calling upon the Synod by whom the University was founded to renew the efforts to reëndow it, and place it once more in its efficient condition.

The case for the prosecution against Bridget Durgan, charged with the murder of Mrs. Coriell, proceeded yesterday at New-Brunswick, N. J. The case for the prosecution was closed, and several witnesses were examined who testified to the previous character of the accused.

On Monday evening, fifteen men, dressed in white clothes, jumped into a city railroad in New-Orleans, and shot a colored man named Robert Spradley, a passenger, in the thigh and hand. The offending parties are reported to be United States soldiers.

Meetings are still being held in various parts of North Carolina, to indorse the proceedings of the Republican Convention held in Raleigh on the 27th of March, and to pledge their coöperation in carrying out the orders of Gen. Sickles to secure the speedy reconstruction of their State.

The new Mayor of Jeffersonville, Ind., having neglected to appear to qualify until the sixth day after his election, while the law demands that he shall do so within five days, the old Mayor refuses to vacate and has appealed to the Courts. A Councilman is in the same predicament.

Grasshoppers are doing immense damage in Kansas. A Jackson County farmer scattered hay around his wheat field, and the grasshoppers gathering into the hay at night, he set fire to it in morning, and by repeating the process saved 25 out of 30 acres.

A prize-fight between Patsey Shepherd and Con. Reardon, for $200 a side, took place near St. Louis yesterday. Only three rounds, lasting over an hour, were fought, when Shepherd was declared the winner.

On account of the recent escape of several prisoners from the Bartow (Ga.) County Jail, Gen. Pope has removed the Sheriff and his Deputy, and appointed W. L. Goodwin, of Cartersville, Sheriff, and Aaron Collins Deputy Sheriff.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has responded favorably to the proposition of the New-York Produce Exchange for a National Commercial Congress.

It is reported that the sale of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad to the Indianapolis & Cincinnati and the Pennsylvania Central and Bellefontaine Railroads, has been effected.

Gov. Andrew, Wendell Phillips, Mayor Rice, and R. H. Dana, Jr., have each in turn declined to deliver the Fourth of July oration before the City Government of Boston this year.

The assessors of Oxford, Conn., in taking the valuation of property, put every man under oath, in accordance with a vote passed by the town at a recent annual town meeting.

A policeman of Worcester, Conn., went fishing on Friday, and caught seventy-six brook trout. Another citizen of the same place caught one weighing two pounds on the same day.

Fourteen barrels of copper, each weighing 1,100 pounds, were shipped from Nashville, Tenn., to New-York, on Tuesday last. The metal was mined in East Tennessee.

Daniel Whittemore, 75 years of age, of Putnam, Conn., was married recently to a woman of Westborough, Me., and 24 hours afterward she ran away, taking with her the deed of his property.

B. M. Brown, the venerable cordwainer of Dayton, Ohio, who is said to have subsisted for over two months only on food furnished by the spirits, died on Wednesday, aged 84 years.

The State Treasurer of Missouri, on Friday, placed $600,000 in the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, to pay the interest on the Missouri Bonds maturing July 1.

Advices from San Francisco represent that Idaho City was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. All Main-street was burned, from Bear Run to Moore's Creek, including the office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

A prisoner in the Penitentiary of Monroe County, N. Y., named Ambrose Dean, committed suicide yesterday, by hanging himself by the neck to his celldoor with a strap.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Chauncy M. Depew Clerk of the County of Westchester, in the place of Hiram P. Rowell, deceased.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, has accepted an invitation to take part in the political canvass in Tennessee during the Summer.

The Roman Catholic Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, C. W., is lying very ill at the Episcopal residence in Buffalo.

Workmen have commenced work on the capitol grounds at Albany, preparatory to the erection of the new capitol building.

The Spring races on the Buckeye Course will commence at Cincinnati on Monday. A large number of celebrated horses are already on the ground.

There are now 949 male prisoners confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, and 26 females.

LOCAL NEWS.

A very interesting argument was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, on the constitutionality of the late Act of the Legislature, commonly known as the "Tax-Levy Law." The parties to this litigation are the People of the State of New-York and The Mayor of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, *vs.* Thomas C. Acton and the other members of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, defendants. The concluding argument will be made by Mr. Field on Monday.

A criminal suit has been commenced by Mrs. Catharine L. Stuyvesant against the New-York News Company, for the publication and sale of an alleged libel on herself. The defendants answered the warrant issued by Justice Hogan, and were paroled to await an examination on the 4th proximo. The libel is contained in an article published in the *Illustrated Police News*, and embellished with an engraving.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending May 25, were 361, being 24 less than the number reported for the previous week, and 31 less than for the corresponding week of last year. It is gratifying to note that this is 154 deaths below the average mortality of 1866, and by far the lowest record of several years past.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland presiding. The actions are entitled Rhoda Maxwell *vs.* Edward H. Maxwell, and William J. Walker *vs.* Henrietta A. Walker.

William H. Horton, who has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to his cotton warehouse, No. 50 Harrison-street, on the night of Thursday last, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Hogan, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Our Indian Policy.

The tenor of the letters and dispatches forwarded for publication from the Indian country indicate a desire on the part of our military authorities to have the Indian Bureau transferred from the Department of the Interior to the War Department. We are informed that the army officers are unable to do as they wish regarding the Indians because of the interference of the civil officers of the Indian Bureau. The line of policy which the War Department would adopt toward the Indians has been indicated during the past few years in a manner which does not commend itself to the humane portion of our people.

The destruction of Indian villages, the slaughter of Indian men, women and children, repeated threatenings of severe punishment for trivial offences, and the too frequent execution of such threats, do not mark a line of conduct calculated to win the red men to peaceful pursuits, or to secure their good will and respect.

The troops, and the border settlers also, (encouraged by the example of the troops,) seem to have acted upon the belief that "Indians have no rights which the white man is bound to respect." The example set by Col. Chivington, in massacring in cold blood, without provocation, and without subsequent rebuke, a whole camp of Indians, old and young, male and female, has given the cue to settlers and others, until an Indian has come to be regarded by them as of no more account than a prairie dog or a coyote, and to be shot down with as little reluctance. These settlers are anxious that the military authorities should control Indian affairs, for the reason that they believe that force is the only argument to be used in dealing with them.

The management of Indian affairs certainly could not be much worse than it has been of late, but it may be doubted whether any improvement would be effected by giving the War Department and army officers supreme control. Should this be done, the policy would be simply to prevent the Indians from pillaging and murdering, and to retaliate where prevention was impossible. No thought of civilizing or improving their condition would enter into the heads of those having authority, nor would it be expected of them. They would be sufficiently occupied in caring for their troops, without attending to the education of squaws and papooses. But that this can be done, and the condition of the Indians so improved as to render them inoffensive, if not useful, is abundantly proved by experiments already made. There are tribes in both the Eastern and Western States, who are living quietly upon their own reservations, devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, and to such other branches of industry as they are qualified to pursue. They have their educational institutions, and are training up their children to be useful members of society. They are no longer looked upon as beasts of prey, but are respected by their neighbors, and held in high esteem by all who have dealings with them. Even upon the wild prairies of the Indian Territory, several tribes, of their own will, have abandoned their roving habits, and have made long strides toward civilization.

The Cherokees, for instance, numbering 14,000 souls, own 4,000,000 acres of land, and are quietly settled upon their property. They own immense herds of cattle, and many of them have acquired large fortunes by sales of stock. Individuals own from 300 to 15,000 head of stock, horses and cattle, and these roam the prairies, requiring no other care than simple herding. They had, before the war, good schools, and many of them were well educated, not a few having graduated at Eastern colleges. They had a republican form of government of their own, and under it were thriving and growing rich. When the war broke out they were divided in sentiment, and as some of them owned negro slaves, they sympathized largely with the South, and suffered in consequence. Beef contractors for the Western armies entered their preserves and "confiscated" cattle without stint, while numbers of their young men were killed in Confederate uniforms. With the dawning of peace, however, these Indians set to work to repair damages, and are now rapidly recovering from the effects of the war. This tribe has on deposit in the hands of the Government $1,000,000, for which they are paid interest. The tribes of Creeks and Seminoles are similarly situated, owning large herds of cattle, and cultivating the soil. They raise wheat, oats, corn, cotton, tobacco, have many fine orchards containing fruit trees of all kinds, and realize large sums annually from the produce raised by their own industry. They have numerous schools, a liberal school fund, and are striving to obtain a respectable social position.

These tribes have done all this with comparatively little assistance or direction from the Government. How much greater progress they would have made had they been properly encouraged and honestly dealt with at all times it is impossible to conceive. But that the Indian is susceptible of civilization is abundantly proved by their experiment. If one tribe can flourish and do well, be rendered not only inoffensive but useful, why cannot all the others? How much more to the credit of the country and this generation would it be if, instead of killing off these red men because they do not think and live and do as we do, we undertook their education and civilization. The money expended annually in supporting troops upon the border would build school-houses, dwellings, mills, &c., and provide all that is necessary to locate each tribe comfortably upon its own reservation, and give them a good start in the world. Such a course would not only be a saving of money to Government, but a humane proceeding which would save the lives of many white men as well as Indians who must necessarily fall if our present policy is persisted in.

The Fenian Swindle Again.

We are likely to be pestered, once more, for a while, with the Fenian swindle. The telegraph agents of the Order are as vigorously at work as they were before Gen. Doran Killian's attack on Campo-Bello, with an extemporized artillery of telescopes.

The journals that are known to be in the Fenian "pool" are also working with as much vigor in the cause as they did when a few hundred ragamuffins got up an invasion of the British Empire by crossing five miles to the North of Niagara River, and then running back again before the British regulars caught sight of them. The result of that expedition was the capture of several score of the gang, their trial and their imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary at hard labor. Such as it was, the affair had all the heralding that could be given it in advance. There was nothing one would have imagined so tremendous in its kind since the days of the Norman conquest. The farce which it turned out; the storm of ridicule and contempt which the leaders brought upon themselves and their dupes; the number of victims, now lying in Irish and British American prisons, who really believed in the purposes of the Head Centres—all of these considerations, it might have been supposed, if they did not weigh with the poor wretches who contribute the funds, would at least deter every respectable journalist from giving the swindlers further countenance.

On Friday night we were deluged with Fenian telegrams from a variety of quarters—all evidently manufactured to order, solely with the view of renewing through the Press the excitement which proved so profitable for the Fenian exchequer on former occasions. We refused to print these lying dispatches, not because we care whether or not the Fenians turn out again in scattered gangs of drunken rowdies and make the cause still more despicable than it is—if that were possible—but because it is little short of a crime to add even a feather's weight to the influence which the Fenian assessors already possess over the victims they make bleed. That influence, we hold, is increased when leading journals even give the benefit of their circulation to dispatches the origin of which, if known at all, is known to be spurious, deceptive, the work of fellows trading in Irish credulity.

Those of the contributors who cannot read themselves, get others to read for them all that is telegraphed or reported in the daily Press. No matter how preposterous or absurd the stories may be, there is always a gaping and hopeful crowd around the bulletin boards, drinking in the intelligence. It is there where the local "Centre" makes his account good. The wild telegrams of the Winter fight, so-called, in the Kerry Mountains brought thousands of dollars into the treasury at a crisis when the managers here had become almost pitiable in their seediness. If the telegraph can be worked or perverted anew once more to circulate a set of deliberately deceptive reports, similar pecuniary results are likely enough to follow. There is no conceivable limit to the credulity of the more ignorant class of Irish people. It is vain to try to show them the improbability or the impossibility of the schemes of their leaders. It is useless to tell them—as journals of ordinary honesty do—that until England goes to war with some other Power, successful revolution in Ireland is a baseless vision. It is needless to tell them that their chiefs are no better prepared now than they were last year to invade British America; that the stories of their vast accumulations of arms and ammunition in New-York or elsewhere are mere fabrications; or that the British Government is in a far better position to resist invasion and raids of whatever kind, than when the farce of twelve months ago was enacted. All such reasoning would be words thrown to the winds if half a dozen or more telegraph agents and popular newspapers only go so far as to circulate some fabricated war bulletins. It is for that reason, then, that those who do not desire to see thousands upon thousands of poor ignorant people again deliberately plundered, protest (as has been so often done in these columns) against the whole organization in the United States as a swindle, and one of a vicious and dangerous kind. Not a word of what has been, from time to time, predicted in the Times but has come true, both as to the workings of the Order here, and to the lamentable results of those working in Ireland. There the swift and sharp sword in the hands of the dominant power has descended with fearful effect on the heads of the miserable victims who were pushed forward into the "gap." No sane person could have expected it to be otherwise. And no sane person can possibly imagine that the future will be different from the past, until two events happen: first, a war between England and some other great Power. Next, some approach to a union of sentiment among Irishmen themselves. The best and truest men in Ireland to-day are organizing in one body with the British Reformers to secure a better system of legislation and government for the country by constitutional means. If popular leaders like The O'Donaghue, supported as he is by the united voice of the Irish hierarchy, deems this peaceable method the only feasible one, what can a set of reckless scalliwags and adventurers, thousands of miles away from the country, do towards its liberation?

The Police and the Public.

In its attempt to throw discredit upon our police system, the *World* is clearly overdoing the thing. Reckoning upon the applause which may be won from the upholders of a free traffic in liquor;—from the supporters of corporation rings; from unlicensed hackmen and junk-dealers; and from those who can only be classed indiscriminately with the dangerous classes,—our cotemporary pours out, day after day, a continuous torrent of abuse upon everyone connected with the Department, from the Commissioners down to the roundsmen.

Aside from the malice apparent in these attacks, they are generally about as devoid of all sense and reason as could well be conceived.

It is only necessary to give a single illustration of the irrational bitterness and senselessness exhibited by the *World* in a class of cases which it undertakes to deal with. One night, a few months ago, a person residing in Yorkville had a quarrel with his wife on the street. She had ruffled his temper in some way—a thing that may occasionally happen. For this the offended husband, in the assertion of what he doubtless deemed part of his marital rights, at once undertook to chastise her. He carried no dagger, or bowie-knife, or pistol, or even a policeman's club. He simply had recourse to an ordinary walking-cane, and whacked his wife over the head and shoulders with it until she began to complain so loudly that a policeman was attracted to the scene. His aid the woman invoked; and an attempt was made to have the man arrested. This the gentleman with the cane resisted; made a dash at the officer; hit him several times; was thrice knocked down in turn, and let up on promising to submit peaceably to the arrest; broke his promise on each occasion; and finally, after trying to gouge the policeman, got dragged off to the Station-house by five of the roundsmen of the district.

The plea put in for the prisoner by his admirers in the Press would seem to resolve itself into one of a three-fold character: First—That he had an indefeasible right to subject his wife to a public caning, even if she should refuse to acknowledge that right and should call in the aid of the Police for her protection against the assailant. Second—That the husband, carrying no more formidable weapon than a hickory stick, was justified, as a married man and a citizen, in using it either for purposes of domestic discipline, or police correction, without being liable to a knocking down or an arrest. Third—That it was an act of tyrannical violence to make use of the services of five policemen to carry the citizen to the Station, when the one officer first concerned in the arrest had got off without having either of his eyes gouged out, or his nose bitten off, in the preliminary struggle.

Those of our readers who may be disposed to think that this is an extravagant paraphrase of the defence, (which is made the basis of the attack on the Police,) may refer to the *World* of yesterday. The absurdities of the case are even more glaring than we have made them appear. The belligerent husband is described as a small man, of no great strength; therefore one, instead of five roundsmen, should have sufficed to take him to the Station. After he had assaulted the policemen, and got knocked down in turn, his wife asked that he might not be handled too roughly; therefore he should have been allowed to go home, or to continue his course of conjugal discipline on the sidewalk, as he might prefer.

Upon this case, then, the public are asked to pass a verdict of condemnation upon the Department and all connected with it, for conduct of an illegal and tyrannical character. It is for soberly disposed and orderly citizens to say whether, looking to the peace of the City and the protection of the people generally, such assaults upon our system and those connected with it are in any sense justifiable. There are doubtless cases where policemen of an excitable temper overstep their duty; but considering the number of characters of the worst description all over the City, who have steady and enduring grudges against the Department and its men,—looking back to the conspiracies at the time of the conscription riots, to the revenge then treasured up by the rioters and their friends—looking to the combinations now formed to resist the new license system and the excise law—it really seems marvelous that no more cases of rough handling by the Police are reported. What would be the condition of the community if charges of undue leniency or connivance could be proven against any considerable number of the force? The City would shortly be at the mercy of gangs of desperadoes of the vilest character. The case of the Yorkville offender, (although it may come out that he is not given to street brawls nor addicted to acts of violence,) shows with what eargerness *one class* always rushes forward with testimony looking to the impeachment of the Department. The most active witnesses are those who find it hardest to obey the Excise Law, and who have the most immediate interest in its repeal. It is to be regretted that the ranks of this order of citizens are reinforced by journalists laying claim to respectability. Even the *Tribune* has given recent signs of a purpose to take up its parable against the Commissioners, and especially against Superintendent Kennedy. The *animus* of its attacks upon the last named gentleman it is not difficult to perceive. Whatever injury it may do the Superintendent, its assaults cannot fail to carry hope and consolation to every riotously disposed person within the Metropolitan District.

MINOR TOPICS.

When the disappearance of Maximilian from the surface of Mexican politics takes place, while the event may make one party *representative* the less in Mexico, it will not make one party or faction the less. Maximilian has, during the whole of the present year, stood merely as the figurehead of a party which has been powerful in Mexico ever since it was an independent State—a party which has never been without astute leaders, and which, when not in control of affairs, has always been willing to fight for their control. The "Priest" Party in Mexico is what the Priest Party is in every other country where the Church is a political power. It represents ecclesiastical domination and political toryism. In Mexico its demands are somewhat less rigorous than in Spain or Rome; for the Mexican people are so placed that the priestly influence cannot possibly have full sway. But, nevertheless, in adapting itself to local and temporary exigencies, it has never lost sight of the ultimate principle by which it is governed the world over. When Maximilian disappears, it will still, under some other leader, continue the struggle which it has never ceased to carry on since Mexico was independent.

The rivalry between the two great opera houses of London has been carried on this year with extraordinary spirit and intensity. The eagerness of each of the managers to obtain the foremost *artistes* is of the most extreme character, and leads to the payment of such salaries as must be crushing if full houses are not obtained every night. Even now, when the ravages which time has made in Signor Mario's voice are palpable, he has been able to command $15,000 in gold for a season of four months, and is hardly ever called upon to sing more than two nights in the week—a second tenor being engaged at a high salary to do the heavier work of the season. Mlle. Adelina Patti, who is at this time at the Royal Italian opera, receives during the season $500 in gold per week for two appearances each week, and, in addition to this, has a benefit and certain other valuable considerations. Signor Graziani's pecuniary demands are almost as high, and those of Signor Bottesini, the great performer on the double bass, are but little lower. And, with all this, each of the managers is in constant terror that his rival may get away from him the public favorite he has been so happy as to secure. As much as $100 a week are frequently paid to singers who do *not* sing, and are not expected to sing, but who might be otherwise engaged by rival establishments. It is this presumed necessity for engaging Signora This and Signora That, in order to prevent any one else from getting hold of them, which sometimes constitutes the last straw that breaks the operatic camel's back.

The Missouri rebel Gen. Shelby, who acquired great notoriety in the West during the war, and who has been living in Mexico since the surrender, arrived in New-Orleans last Sunday on his way back to Missouri. Even at this time, we are hearing every now and then of the arrival from abroad of one or another of the prominent rebels who fled from the country at or about the time of the close of the war. They seem to have tried every country under Heaven; but no matter what part of the world they tried, they are glad to get back again to their native land. We believe the love of country is intenser among the Americans than among any other people on the globe. No other country offers so much to its people to attach them to its soil, and in none are the institutions so well adapted to the development of an intelligent patriotism. The most prominent of our exiles now are Mason and Slidell, Breckinridge and Early. Judah P. Benjamin is permanently domiciled in London, and has already reached such a high place among English lawyers that it looks as though he would attain the most distinguished position. Toombs is back in Georgia from Cuba; Price is back in Missouri from Mexico. We understand that Breckinridge is now expected back to Kentucky since the release of Jefferson Davis.

The great Anglo-Southern cotton house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., whose failure, reported by cable, affected our markets quite materially last week, has for fifty years stood among the foremost mercantile firms of the United States. Their headquarters in this country were in Charleston, and the *Mercury* of that city says that of late they seemed the chief if not the only steady light burning amid the mercantile gloom which rests upon South Carolina. The suspension is attributed to the heavy decline in the price of cotton, with a failure to obtain the banking facilities formerly extended in Liverpool. It is well known that early in the season the Bank of England adopted the systematic policy of refusing accommodations, previously accorded, to those engaged in this trade; and the *Mercury* says that the "effect has been to put the holders of cotton in the power of the buyers; and the merchants, factors and planters of the South have, in the depressed price of cotton throughout the Spring, felt the baelful influence of this gigantic and controlling institution."

TOWN TOPICS.

It is a pity, now that the Broadway Bridge is at last finished, and the people have stopped grumbling at its ugliness and expensiveness, that a new ground of discontent against the structure should be afforded by those who have control of it. The stairways are absolutely too unclean for contact with respectable shoe-leather. If the mud which was left upon the bridge by the feet of passengers last week was sufficient to deter even the slightly-fastidious from making the transit, the promise of any advantage from the bridge in Winter, when the slush and uncleanness are at their worst, is slight indeed. Mr. Whiting or somebody else should see to this defect, and have the stairways swept every morning at daylight. Under these filthy stairs we notice the first evidence of another nuisance in the form of a placard to attract the attention of passers-by. What with the dirt and the occupation of the stair-angles for exceptional purposes, we are therefore not very sanguine that any very great benefit is to come from this bridge to the public.

The numerous labels which increase daily on the fronts of dwelling-houses in this City and Brooklyn, setting forth that good floors are to be let at reduced rates, prove that we were right when we said sometime before the first of May, that this year, at least, there was no justifiable ground for the recurrence of the annual panic about scarcity of room. It is doubtless true that in New-York we lack about 12,000 houses to give proper accommodation to our population; but accommodation of some sort is not so scarce as many good people frighten themselves before May-day into believing. Floors for which $40 a month were asked before the first of May, are now offered for $25 and $30. Houses advertised for sale, and for which no purchasers could be found, are now in the market for tenants, at rates far below those demanded in April. This decrease in rents is not confined to dwellings, but has extended to stores, of which a large number are tenantless. The dullness of trade begins to have its effect upon rents. Nothing short of a rushing business could enable merchants to meet the heavy demands of landlords.

Sewing-machines have almost entirely superseded the use of the needle by hand, and they doubtless will be in turn superseded by some other invention, possessing greater advantages. We already hear of a machine which will weave a garment and, at the same time, close the seams. Shirts, pantaloons, cloaks, skirts, coats and ladies' mantles, of any material, can thus be made at much less than the present cost, and with a stronger and smoother seam. The machine which accomplishes this marvel has not yet been put into practical use, but its introduction to the public will not be long delayed.

There is in front of a store in East Broadway a rudely-fashioned chair, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was made in England from a barrel that contained rice which had run the blockade, and was intended as a present to Jefferson Davis. In attempting to run into Charleston Harbor the vessel which carried this tangible evidence of British sympathy was captured by a United States gunboat, and the pseudo President never received the gift. The inscription stops at this point, and does not convey the information concerning what profit the British merchant made on the rice.

Notwithstanding the supposed rigid enforcement of the Excise Law, it is quite certain that people do obtain liquor on Sundays; nor is it believed that Hoboken and Jersey City are the only places where it can be purchased. There is little doubt that liquor is surreptitiously disposed of in this City on the Sabbath—side and back doors being open to regular customers, the front door only being hermetically sealed. Whether the Police are fully aware of this fact or not we cannot say; but they can scarcely be blind to the fact that numbers of drunken persons are to be met in the streets on Sunday evenings—almost as many as on other evenings. No doubt some of these have obtained their liquor at the houses of friends, but certainly not all. Apropos to this subject, we should be glad to know why none of the many thousand complaints of violation of the Excise Law have been brought to trial.

It is noticeable that on many old bookstands about the City the property of the public schools is exposed for sale—the labels having first been disfigured or torn off to prevent identification. It is suspected that these school-books in many instances are bought for a few pennies from the children, whose love of candies leads them to take this first step in a career of dishonesty. The Police should be vigilant to detect these second-hand dealers, who unscrupulously encourage children to pilfer in this manner. If the heavy hand of the law were laid upon them, the morals of a large number of youth would not be contaminated, and there would be much less loss of school-books to report annually to the Board of Education.

Our tenement-house population will, after the 1st of July next, receive the benefits of the bill passed by the last Legislature providing for the ventilation and drainage of tenement-houses. The bill also contains clauses forbidding underground apartments of less than seven feet in height to be occupied as lodging-rooms, and directs the owners or lessees of tenement buildings to have the interiors whitewashed at least twice a year, and the premises cleaned as often as the Board of Health may require. This is a good bill as it stands, and we presume the Board of Health will see that its provisions are strictly enforced. But there is another side to the question. Ventilating, draining, whitewashing and cleaning, and the shutting up of all underground apartments less than seven feet in height will take so much money out of the landlords' pockets. We feel quite sure that they will in turn increase the rents of their apartments—already excessive—and what then is to become of the tenants? A bill somewhat similar to the one referred to was enforced in one of the provincial towns of England some years ago, and the result was very far from what was expected. Many tenants were driven out by the increased rents. Very few new tenements were erected, and some 10,000 of the population found themselves far worse off than they were before. We trust, however, that this bill will not have similar effects. Rents next year should be lower than they are this, and our landlords can well afford to do all that the bill requires without adding the expense to the rental.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, May 25.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY'S OPINION.

The opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery will be given to the Press, in order to appear about Monday. It refers to the clauses of the Reconstruction Acts on the subject of voting and holding office. His opinion as to the duties of commanding officers will be given hereafter.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

To-day several witnesses, summoned by the Government on the case of John H. Surratt, indicted for murder, (which, it is expected, will come up in the Criminal Court, before Judge Fisher, on Monday,) arrived and reported themselves at the office of the District-Attorney. Lewis J. Weichman, one of the principal witnesses on the trial of the conspirators, has been here for several days. District-Attorney Carrington and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, will be aided in the prosecution by Hon. A. J. Riddle, formerly of Ohio, and Judge Peirrepont, of New-York. There seems to be some doubt as to the trial being commenced on Monday, and it is surmised that the Government will abandon the charge of murder, or ask the continuance of the case until another indictment can be framed. The defence, represented by the Messrs. Bradley and Merrick, will insist on a trial, and the question will be argued on Monday at any rate.

BUSINESS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the present week were $75,000. The amount sent away was $266,089, of which $100 went to the Treasurer at New-York, and the remainder to the National Banks. There is held by the Treasurer, as security for circulating notes, $340,641,450, and as security for deposits of public moneys, $39,052,950. Total securities held, $379,694,400. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $45,150, and the total amount in circulation at this date, after deducting the currency returned, including the worn-out notes, &c., amounting to $4,237,232, is $298,630,124. The disbursements for the week were as follows:

On account of the War Department	$1,606
On account of the Navy Department	1,370,906
On account of the Interior Department	480,741
Total	$1,853,253

The amount of National currency redeemed during the week was $320,800.

A NEW STEAM-CARRIAGE GUN.

The steam-carriage gun fired recently at New-York before a Board of Army and Navy Engineers and Ordnance Officers, under the direction of Capt. Wise, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, fired twelve rounds with solid 450 pound shot and 40 pound charges of powder within sixteen minutes, a result which had never before been attained with a cannon of that description.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $453,224 78, making the total amount for the week $2,450,466 90, and the total amount since the beginning of the present fiscal year, $240,798,808 20.

DEATH OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK.

Richard C. Washington, Chief Clerk in the Appointment Office of the Post-office Department, died here last evening, aged 64 years.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Assistant Attorney-General, J. H. Ashton, will leave this city to-morrow evening for Philadelphia, to assume the duties of Senior Register in Bankruptcy of the Fourth Congressional District of that city.

Attorney-General Stanbery was examined for two hours before the Judiciary Committee to-day. He will leave for New-York in a day or two to consult his oculists.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commander D. B. Harmony has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York on the reporting of Commander C. H. Cushman, who relieves him, and the former will report at the Boston (Mass.) Navy-yard on June 1 for a passage in the United States steamer *Franklin*, to command the United States steamer *Frolic*, now stationed in the European Squadron. Commander John H. Upshur, now in command of the *Frolic*, will, upon the arrival of Commander Harmony, return to the United States.

Assistant Surgeon David Mack has been detached from the United States steamer *Garonde* and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt has been ordered to the *Franklin*; Acting Assistant Surgeon O. A. Rives has been honorably discharged.

Racing on the Mystic Course, Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Saturday, May 25.

At the Mystic Riding Park to-day, in a contest between the bay gelding *Shepherd Knapp* and the black stallion *Draco Prince*, for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, the latter came off victor in three straight heats. Time—2:29½. 2:28¼. 2:33¼.

VIGIL.

Old-School Presbyterian General Assembly.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 25.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday the "declaration and testimony" matter was adopted after a long discussion by a vote of 204 against 6.

The Committee to whom had been referred the report of the Joint Committee of the two schools on reunion, made a majority and minority report. The first recommends the adoption of the basis of union embodied in the report under consideration, and the other that the Joint Committee endeavor to secure a definite statement of the doctrinal basis, a provision allowing none but ordained ministers or elders to seats in any church court, and a distinct recognition of the obligation of every Presbytery to be satisfied as to the soundness of every minister it receives.

The reports were filed for further consideration.

The Assembly meets at Covington to-day for the purpose of appointing Directors and Professors in the Danville (Ky.) Theological Seminary.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 25.

The shareholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company met to-day, for the purpose of considering the propositions of the Directors to increase the capital stock fifteen thousand shares. Forty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven shares were cast in favor of the scheme, and none against it.

The estimate of the Directors is for shop machinery, $455,000; for buildings, $298,000; for water-houses, $465,000; for bridges and culverts, $251,500; for side-tracks, $115,000; for real estate, $34,000. Total, $1,200,000. Twenty per cent. of the new stock, representing the amount of the bonds redeemed by the sinking fund, is to be credited to the shareholders, and eighty per cent. is to be paid in cash at the time of subscribing. The new stock will carry a dividend for the quarter ending Sept. 30. Entire harmony prevailed, and the shareholders separated well pleased with the interchange of views that occurred.

Fire at Cincinnati—Races on the Buckeye Course.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 25.

The furniture establishment of C. W. Prior, near the corner of Main and Sixth streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, and the rear of the Merchants' Hotel was considerably damaged. The total loss is about $30,000.

The races on the Buckeye Course commence on Monday. A large number of celebrated horses have arrived. This season promises to be an exciting one.

THINGS OF THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, May 25, 1867.

I am exceedingly doubtful in my own mind if the heading which I have chosen for this article be a wise one. For the small wits of the town may take it up and roll it like a sweet morsel under their tongues, alluding to the column as things of the weak, and otherwise gratifying the instincts of depraved natures by a perfect abandonment of themselves to all the changes which may be rung upon the word.

It was but yesterday that I met a friend on the street whom I'd not seen about his accustomed haunts for some time. "Where've you been for a week back?" I cried.

"I've not been anywhere for a weak back," he made answer; "I've not got a weak back!"

Now, I humbly submit that few things could be more exasperating. Of all the nuisances in society or out of it—for by a wise dispensation of Providence, professional punsters are *tabu* in all respectable circles—I do think that this manner of men are the worst, and should be abolished by local law, if not by general statute. From the man who is always in labor with a pun or a conundrum, and contrives to work it off on his neighbors in the middle of a general conversation, at the most unexpected and inconvenient moments, throwing others off their cues, and causing confusion on all sides—deliver me!

I was talking with a clergyman some two hours since, a man reverend in years as well as in profession. The question at issue was the respectability, not to say the morality, of writing for the newspapers. I took the negative side, and declared that were I in orders, I'd not write a line, fact or fiction, serious or sentimental, for any journal—day-book or ledger—under the sun.

"Nor wood I!" he quietly made answer.

It is useless to attempt to persuade me that he didn't mean anything by the remark. These things are no more touched off accidentally than firearms are. Or, granted that some of the atrocities are unpremeditated, what business have persons to be lying around loaded?

Women offend in this way less often than men. Spinsters are seldom punsters. The reason of this is perhaps to be found in their more delicate sensibilities, their greater generosity, and a preoccupation with the more serious businesses of life. However, be the reason what it may, we are spared the infliction at feminine hands, and let us be grateful to the mothers that bore us.

For the fathers and other minor relatives that bore us I do not consider it necessary to manifest so much respect.

And let us be further grateful to the women for the becoming and convenient style of dress that they have adopted. To discard the long suit may not be the thing in euchre, but it is in life—especially in life in the streets.

The abiding nuisance of these long skirts and immense hoops angers one by the mere recollection. It was for some time a mystery to me how my boots, which had been brightly polished before leaving my door, came to be so soiled and smeared before I got down town. At last I discovered that it was done by the skirts of the women I met. And in an omnibus, that excrescence of an effete civilization, who has not at some unfortunate moment happened to occupy a seat near the door in muddy weather, when every woman who entered trailed her skirts over his knees and through his lap like a mop, to the destruction of his pantaloons and the vexation of his heart—if they happened to be new and of a pretty pattern.

I have sometimes thought that the inscription written over the gates of DANTE's hell should be transferred to the door of that democratic one—an omnibus, and that all who enter there should be compelled to leave hoops behind.

Amid all the fault that has been found with men for chewing and spitting to the soilation of the feminine apparel, I wonder if thought of their own short-comings—or rather long-comings—in this respect has never occurred to women. The "garments" (that's French for trowsers) that I've had ruined in the way above-mentioned, would have kept several small families in wood and clothes the Winter through.

POPE puts my sentiments very cleverly in his famous essay on woman:

> "These hoops are monsters—and so frightful mean
> That to be hated need but to be seen,
> But seen too oft, familiar with their space,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Could the fair advocates of hoops have their say, I expect that for those lines they'd have condemned POPE to have his headquarters in the saddle for the whole of his natural life!

Indeed was the world given over to the sway of a dynasty—nasty enough in muddy weather—as arbitrary as ever obtained within this great hoop of a horizon which rings us all in! Well might the words of WATTS suggest themselves to the meditative mind:

> "But the trail of the Empress is over us all."

Fortunately, however, that day is done. As before remarked, our women have discarded their old suits somewhat as one clears his hand at the noble game of euchre before picking up the trump.

The only thing that I object to is the way that they get rid of these traps; they might be more decorous about it.

Go where you please, walk where you will, you find a vicious-looking old skirt, coiled in your pathway like a serpent ready to spring, and its springs being spiral ones, the reflection occurs, *how* would you get out of the way if the thing took a fancy to jump!

Is it, indeed, a peculiarity of the Metropolitan female to go out into the streets at night, and crawl out of her skirt as an eel does from its skin, or a crab from its old and battered shell? One reason of my late hours of late is a resolution to solve this mystery. I have watched on the corners until the hours were small and the morning was big, but so far without detecting any woman in the act.

It is really a strange fact that, go through any part of the City you choose, frequented highway or byway seldom trodden by anybody, and still the same sight greets you. Lying in ambush, as it were, they suggest mouse-traps to the classical imagination—springs to catch woodcock, as Hamlet hath it.

They assume fantastic shapes upon the ground, reminding one at times of the apple-paring that is thrown over one's head to tell the first letter of his true love's name, and then anon, from another point of view, looking very much like a weasel or a whale, not unfrequently being "backed like a camel."

Horses occasionally tangle their feet in them—a man couldn't do it when the thing was peripatetic without being called a brute for his pains—and wonder what they are. I saw a hungry brute the other day stick his nose into one with a sniff and snort of intense delight. He thought he'd found an oat-bag.

He must have thought that women had a strange way of sowing their wild oats!

I wish right here to protest against this growing habit of indiscriminate skirt-shedding. It may be urged that women have the same right to husk themselves that the silkworm has. Granted, but I object to their leaving the cocoons in the street. There is a City ordinance about obstructions, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals comes in somewhere.

Again, do we not nightly pray to be delivered from temptation—to be preserved, so to speak, from the snare? And here we have the temptation planted like a hand-grenade at our very feet; the snare set like a gill-net for salmon in the channels we most frequent.

Do no sacred memories cling to these things that they should be thus rudely exhibited to the unsympathetic and vulgar gaze? Really, it does seem to me that the *Procul, O procul este, profani!* business might be done at this point to some advantage. The poet lover, apostrophizing his mistress' girdle, says:

> "Give me but what this ribbon bound—
> Take all the rest the sun goes round."

If a single narrow belt, a piece of red tape, perchance, could inspire such a feeling, how should not such a complete and all-enveloping fixture be cherished? If locks of hair, bunches of withered flowers, faded gloves, notes where kisses have lingered, be so prized that occasionally at some old miser's death one is found in his strong box, tied with a knot of blue ribbon and embalmed with an explanation which tells that the dead miser rated it above all his treasures, what priceless value should not attach to one of these discarded skirts as a memento?

Think of it, women; do not rob your tresses of a single hair as a keepsake for him who kneels and sues, for the chances are that he is in league with some horrid wig-maker, and you will deplete your chignon for nothing. But send him a few of your hair springs instead, and then he will indeed have something to remember you by. At any rate do not cast them out like lumps of salt that have lost their savor to be trodden under the feet of men—the simile is not a bad one, for a spring may be a hand-spring and a hand-spring all the world over is known as a summersault.

Forget or ignore if you please the springs which have passed over your heads, but do not scatter them abroad in this reckless way. For by this practice your springs a second time are suffered to go to waist.

Let me further remark that the most sacred things come to be regarded with irreverence if made common; by this practice of yours the inner mysteries of the temple are revealed, when we should be taught to approach even the vestibule with the air of men conscious of the propinquity of holy ground. The difference between picking up a skirt that is strewed in one's path and walking away with it and doing the same thing by the first one that comes along with a woman in it, seems very slight indeed. Picking up the empty shells that lie along the beach, one would soon arrive at such a pitch of carelessness that he might pick up one that had a soft-shell crab inside and walk away with it, all unknowing of the difference.

Heretofore I have taken high moral and æsthetic ground in my appeal as regards the disposition of these old body-guards, when perhaps it were better had I taken a more practical—in fact, an economic—view of the subject. So, having asked if no sacred memories cling to these skirts, allow me in conclusion to inquire if there is no market value in old iron. Is it not possible to beat the steel into plowshares?

Certes, I should like a share, even a plowshare, in these souvenirs myself. And with one parting admonition, ladies, I leave you: In abandoning your old intrenchments do not throw them so patly into the hands of the enemy; if you do, and suffer in consequence, the sin be upon your own skirts.

"Upon your own skirts!" That is precisely what the loyal Press said to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS when he was captured in woman's guise, and in view of late developments, I could not forbear catching up the refrain.

And another refrain is sounding in my ears—"On to Richmond!"

Who can but admire the promptness with which the good Mr. GREELEY rallied to his own slogan—or complaint of slow goin'—and rushed on to Richmond?

And who can but rejoice that there were not *sir* Richmonds in the field, in view of the terrible pother that would have occurred in that event?

I am fresh from the reading of that remarkable encyclical letter in Thursday's *Tribune*, and am consequently incapable of distinguishing between a "Cuneiform Cyclopedist" and "an arrow-headed blockhead," as Mr. BLUNT is somewhat paradoxically styled therein.

To my thinking, everybody is wrong in this matter, and nobody is right. In the first place, if a man belong to a club expressly organized for the suppression and punishment of murder, he can scarcely quarrel with his fellows, if they arraign him for voluntarily stepping forward to aid in setting a notorious murderer at large. On the other hand, if a body organized for the accomplishment of a fixed and definite purpose admits to a prominent place at its councils a body so notoriously eccentric as to own allegiance to no recognized rules, it should be prepared in the premises to permit him to fly off in a tangent at any moment, without presuming to call him to account.

The fact of the matter is that the good Mr. GREELEY's benevolence will be the death of him yet!

In the walks of agriculture, for instance, to which he has so lately devoted himself, it is safe to say that few men could bring more earnest purpose and industry; but having raised a supremely fine head of cabbage, I question whether he would have the cruelty to condemn it to the pot. A prize pig he could never be induced to submit to the butcher's knife.

Few men can make a better fight or strike harder blows than can Mr. GREELEY when he is *under*. But once *on top*, his gripe relaxes; his humanitarianism comes in, and while weighing the abstract right and wrong of the thing, and discussing whether it be fair to use the advantage he has gained over his adversary, the chances are that he finds himself rolled over and under, and gets his philanthropic pate punched to a jelly.

Playing for keeps does not seem to be his game. Were he at the head of an army, after following his foe, and driving him into a close corner, I've an idea that instead of pressing his advantage to the capture or annihilation of his opponent, he would sit down, adjust his benevolent spectacles, and write a letter to all whom it might or might not concern, over the well-known signature "H. G.;" and by the time that letter appeared in the *Tribune* he and his cohorts would be flying before a recuperated enemy.

His innocent explanation that he went down and went bail for Mr. DAVIS because Mr. DAVIS' counsel requested him to, strikes me as being very funny indeed. If it had been thought that he was inclined to interfere in such matters, there was a somewhat prettier criminal, Mrs. SURRATT, whose counsel would have been glad of his countenance, and would not have hesitated to ask it had there seemed any reasonable hope that its light would be lent. Are we to infer that he would have gone South and joined the armies of the rebellion had he received a courteous invitation so to do from one of Mr. DAVIS' Lieutenants?

On the whole, I apprehend that Mr. GREELEY will at some period of his life regret this on to Richmond movement, and wish that he had left the discomfited chief of an unholy cause to pump himself out instead of volunteering to bail him out—for baleing JEFF. looks very much like "taking water" himself. And I do sadly fear, as before intimated, that some day Mr. GREELEY's benevolence will be the death of him if ever it happen to strike in.

JOHN PAUL.

The United States Steamer Oneida.

The United States steamer *Oneida*, now anchored off the Battery, will proceed, on Monday morning, down to Sandy Hook, where her compasses are to be adjusted, and thence to sea. Her crew numbers one hundred and twenty men. She carries six thirty-two-pound guns, and one eleven-inch pivot, a thirty-two-pound rifled Parrott and two boat Howitzers.

Under the new regulations, she uses steam only in emergencies, carrying sail at all other times.

She goes direct to the Cape De Verde Islands, thence to Rio Janiero, reaching the latter port some time in August. From this port she will make for Cape of Good Hope, and thus up to the Asiatic seas.

The *Oneida* is a staunch vessel, some six years old, and has good sailing qualities, though inclined to roll.

The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander J. B. CREIGHTON, in command; Lieut.-Commander J. Fyffe, Executive Officer; Acting Volunteer Lieut. H. W. Grinnell, Navigator; Acting Masters, O. W. Muldoun, W. H. Males, C. H. Baldwin, J. F. Harden; Surgeon, Jas. Suddards; Assistant Surgeon, Ed. Frothingham; Past Assistant Paymaster, F. S. Tullock; First Assistant Engineers, W. B. Littig, H. Barstow; Second Assistant Engineers, J. Fornance, H. Snyder; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, C. D. Southall, W. S. Kaufman, W. H. Houghton; Mates, G. W. Pratt, F. H. Wing, J. Oliver, J. McGowan, P. Harmony.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York News Company Accused of Libel by a Lawyer's Wife—The Accused Paroled for Examination.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the barrister, appeared before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, and entered a complaint of libel against the New-York News Company, in behalf of his client, Mrs. CATHARINE L. STUYVESANT, whose husband is a member of the New-York Bar. It appears that Mrs. STUYVESANT was convicted of an assault upon her husband's mother in the Court of Special Sessions, but sentence was suspended by Justice DOWLING at the request of her husband. An article subsequently appeared in a Sunday paper stating that Mrs. STUYVESANT had been detected in certain criminal actions by her husband. This article was afterward republished in the *Illustrated Police News*, a Boston paper, with a large wood engraving of the supposed scene, and it is this article and engraving which is made the ground for an action of libel. Mr. JAMES stated in Court that the publication of the article was a gross libel upon a respectable and persecuted lady, and even went so far as to hint that the husband of his client was a party to the libel. At the conclusion of his remarks counsel submitted three affidavits, of which the following is an abstract:

Catherine L. Stuyvesant being sworn, deposes that she is the wife of Theodore Stuyvesant, who is a lawyer by profession, and resides at No. 96 East Seventh-street; and she has read the article published in the *Illustrated Police News* which states that she was found by her husband in the arms of her paramour, and that the same is a false, scandalous and malicious libel against deponent, and utterly untrue; that she has never committed adultery with any person, and was never in the predicament as represented in said article, and that the same is utterly untrue; she has always since her marriage with the said Theodore Stuyvesant acted the part of a true and faithful wife; deponent further says that she has seen the illustration on the first page of the *Illustrated Police News* which represents her as having been detected by her husband in the arms of her paramour, who is being ejected by her husband's friends through a window; that the said illustration is a base, false and malicious libel, and that the scene there represented never took place, and that the same is utterly untrue.

Thomas Bouran, of No. 129 Cherry-street, being sworn, deposes and says that he has read the libel published in the *Illustrated Police News* relating to Mrs. Catharine L. Stuyvesant, of No. 96 East Seventh-street, and further says that the said article is of his own knowledge, a false, scandalous and malicious libel against the complainant in this case, and is utterly untrue; that he is the brother-in-law of the said Theodore Stuyvesant, and the person mentioned in said libelous article as having committed adultery with said Catharine L. Stuyvesant, and being detected in bed with her and ejected from a window by the husband's friends; that no such occurrence ever took place, and the article is utterly untrue; that this deponent boarded with and resided, at the solicitation of the said Theodore Stuyvesant, at his house, and that he never, upon any occasion, offered to take any liberty with the wife of said Stuyvesant, and that her conduct toward him has ever been that of a virtuous and faithful wife.

John H. Jackson, of No. 229 Broadway, clerk, to Edwin James, counsellor-at-law, being sworn, deposes and says, that David P. Rhoades, Robert M. De Witt, Joshua G. Abbe, Samuel S. Blood, Wm. D. Bancker, George Ross and Luther S. Lawrence, are the distributors of a newspaper called the *Illustrated Police News*; deponent had applied at No. 8 Spruce-street, where the defendants keep a news depot, and inquired whether they had sold said newspaper, and had been answered in the affirmative, and was further informed that all the edition had been sold off; he had also been informed that the said paper was published in Boston, Mass., and sent to the New-York News Company for distribution and sale in this city. The article in question was also appended to the affidavits of Mr. JACKSON, but it is needless to reproduce it here.

Justice HOGAN granted the request of counsel, and issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and Roundsman CROKER received it for execution. He soon after returned with Messrs. BANCKER, ROSS, LAWRENCE and BLOOD, who were permitted to go on their own recognizances to await an examination on Tuesday, June 4. The other members of the firm are out of town, but they are pledged to appear when necessary. The defendants to this action claim that they are wholly innocent of any criminal intent, in selling and circulating the alleged libel.

The Harrison-street Fire—A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel impelled to write a few lines to you, in justice to my brother, WM. H. HORTON, of the firm of HORTON & Co., doing a warehousing business in Harrison-street, lately burned out, and you would have it that he is the incendiary. You say that in his private closet were found shavings of a candle. There was no closet in the store to which his men did not have access. To my knowledge they did not use candles; but if they did, finding shavings of a candle does not prove his guilt. This statement will be corroborated by those who have been through the building many times. If my brother was the incendiary it is not at all likely that he would have remained in the City; as it was, he reached home at the usual time in the evening. Again, it is improbable that he would have appeared in the vicinity of the fire, as he did, if he had been guilty. What object could he have in burning the store up? He would lose his business, his good name, and, in fact, everything. The insurance certainly could be no object to him, as the cotton in the store was owned by other parties, nothing belonging to the firm, excepting office furniture, trucks, &c. As you very likely know, cotton has declined of late, and it is as likely that some owner, fearing further loss, committed the crime, and far more so than that Mr. HORTON did it.

I am quite confident that he will be yet proven innocent; and while he is in his present position, I ask, as a particular favor to his relations, that you make all due allowance.

A BROTHER.

Another Card.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige by correcting an erroneous report in the TIMES of this morning. The "Standard" had no insurance on the store No. 50 Harrison-street or its contents.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church.

During the week past the forty-seventh New-York Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, was held in the City of Troy. The ministers and delegates numbered about eighty. The session was most harmonious; sermons were preached every evening by members of the Conference in turn, and the sessions well attended by the citizens of Troy. On Friday evening a very large audience assembled to greet Prof. WILLIAM HOWARD DAY, the colored orator of this City. His subject was "Missions," and the meeting was held under the auspices of the New-York Conference Mission Board. The address was listened to with deep interest. The colored ministers will preach, by invitation, in the various white churches to-day, and the Conference will break up on Tuesday. Monday evening the annual reception by the Female Church Aid Society will be given.

This church organization was begun by the M. E. Church in 1796, was incorporated in 1801, and reorganized in 1820. It has 14 annual conferences—eight in the Southern States. It has in the South 60,000 members, and in the North 30,000; has 400 ministers and teachers of scholarly attainments; owns a newspaper, prints its own hymn-books and disciplines, and has a very large amount of church property. The Superintendents or Bishops presiding at Troy are Right Rev. S. TALBOT and Right Rev. WM. HAYWOOD, Bishop of the First and Second Episcopal Districts. The existence and prosperity of this Church, solely in the hands of men of color, denotes an ability in financiering and administration most creditable to all concerned.

Fires Yesterday.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a bedroom in the second floor of No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street. The building is occupied by FREDERICK ZSCHOCKE, as a lager-beer saloon. Damage $50. Fully insured in the Baltic.

At 4:40 o'clock a second fire broke out in the stable owned and occupied by Dr. BLUMENTHAL, No. 216 West Thirty-fifth-street. Damage $1,000. Fully insured.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the third floor of No. 142 Centre-street, occupied by SOLOMAN HAUSMANN as a looking-glass and picture-frame manufactory. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the floor where they originated. Damage by fire and water to the stock contained on the three first floors is about $20,000, covered by insurances in City companies, the names of which could not be obtained. The building is damaged to the extent of $5,000. Name of owner and insurance unknown.

The Brooklyn Murder.

A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday morning by Dr. SHEPPARD, of the City Hospital, on the body of WM. B. CARR, who was shot in Gold-street, at a late hour on Tuesday morning, by an air-gun, as supposed, in the hands of WM. T. SKIDMORE, who was arrested by Officer NASH shortly after the offence was committed. A jury was impaneled by Coroner LYNCH. After viewing the body, they decided to hold an inquest at 1:30 P. M. on Monday. The funeral will take place from the late residence of deceased, No. 197 Gold-street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will be attended by Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. A. M. Rev. W. M. DE BEVOISE will officiate. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. A meeting to take measures to recognize the services of Officers DYER and NASH, of the Forty-first Precinct, in capturing the assassin SKIDMORE, was held last evening at No. 9 Court-street. Ex-Alderman LEWIS F. NEWMANN presided, and GEORGE H. HAYWARD acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed to secure subscriptions. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday next, when it will again be held at No. 9 Court-street. It is understood that benefits will be given to Officers DYER and NASH by the proprietors of the Park Theatre and HOOLEY's Opera House.

Chess by Telegraph.

The long expected match through the medium of the telegraph between the respective chess clubs of New-York and Detroit, Mich., has been postponed in consequence of the absence from this City of Capt. MACKENZIE, whose engagements necessitate his attendance at Philadelphia, where it is possible he may be detained for about two weeks. We are justified in stating, however, that all preliminaries are so far agreed upon by the several clubs that the projected encounter will positively take place at an early period.

PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK.

The return match between Capt. MACKENZIE, the representative player of the New-York Chess Club, and Mr. REICHELM, the acknowledged champion of the Philadelphia amateurs, will be commenced on Tuesday next, 28th inst., at the Philadelphia Atheneum. According to the conditions of the match, the first winner of seven games will be declared the conqueror, and the liveliest interest is centered upon the forthcoming conflict, as it is claimed by the Philadelphians that in the event of Mr. REICHELM's success in this instance, he will be entitled to rank as the champion of American chessplayers.

THE LATE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STANLEY AND MACKENZIE.

In this interesting little match we have already presented our readers with the first two games. Appended will be found, in *extenso*, the third and deciding *partie*:

WHITE—CAPT. MACKENZIE.	BLACK—MR. STANLEY.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to K 3	2—Q Kt to B 3
3—K B to Q B 4	3—K B to Q B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4	4—B takes P
5—P to Q B 3	5—B to Q B 4
6—Castles	6—P to Q 3
7—P to Q 4	7—P takes P
8—P takes P	8—B to Q Kt 3
9—Q Kt to B 3	9—B to K Kt 5
10—B to Q Kt 5	10—B to Q 2
11—P to K 5	11—K Kt to K 2
12—B to K Kt 5	12—Castles
13—Q Kt to Q 5	13—Q to K
14—Kt to B 6, check.	14—P takes Kt
15—B takes P	15—Kt to K B 4
16—Q to Q 2	16—Q Kt to K 2
17—Q to Kt 5, check.	17—Kt to Kt 3
18—B to Q 3	18—B to K R 3
19—Q to K R 5, and wins	

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

UNION VS. ATHLETES.

The Athlete Club, of Washington Heights, visited Morrisania yesterday to play their first game with the noted Union Club of that place. The meeting resulted in a rather tedious game of six innings, in which the Unions performed wonders in the batting line, securing no less than 101 runs to 13 of their opponents. The Athletes are a new senior organization, and when they are in right trim, with a full "nine," play a very good game; but on this occasion they were two or three short of their "first nine," and played the game out minus a short stop. The Unions were short-handed also, KETCHUM and AUSTIN being the absentees. Of the thirteen runs made by the Athletes, half that number were obtained by careless play on the part of the Unions. GODWIN and CORNISH, of the Athletes, as catcher and pitcher, bore most of the burden for the Athletes, and it was hard work, for of the three hours consumed in playing the game, the Unions were at the bat nearly two hours and a half. Double plays were made by HOPKINS, CORNISH and JOHNSON, of the Athletes, and SMITH, MARTIN and GOLDIE, of the Unions. Owing to the fact that the game was not publicly announced, the attendance was rather slim. We give the score below:

ATHLETE.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Hopkins, 1st b.	3	1	Smith, s. s.	2	11
Fuller, c. f.	4	0	Abrams, r. f.	3	11
Cornish, p.	4	0	Pabor, p.	2	12
Johnson, 3d b.	2	2	Martin, 2d b.	0	14
Jones, c.	1	3	Aiken, l. f.	1	12
James, r. f.	2	2	Birdsall, c.	3	11
Barrell, 2d b.	1	3	Bealls, 3d b.	3	11
Martin, l. f.	1	2	Norton, c. f.	1	10
			Goldie, 1st b.	3	9
Total	18	13	Total	18	101

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Athlete	0	1	2	1	4	5	—13
Union	14	36	20	2	6	23	—101

Umpire—Mr. HUDSON, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. AUDUBON and SWIFT.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.
Fly-catches—Athlete, 5; Union, 5.
Out on fouls—Athlete, 6; Union, 7.
Home runs—SMITH, 6; ABRAMS, 3; PABOR, 4; MARTIN, 1; AIKEN, 2; BIRDSALL, 1; BEALLS, 1; GOLDIE, 2.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.

Officer LEAYCRAFT of the Court squad, arrested EDWARD LURGHARDT, a merchant, doing business at No. 68 Christie-street, on a charge of attempting to extort money from HARRY REINHARDT, of No. 2 Greenwich-street. In his affidavit, the complainant alleges that on Thursday last the prisoner sent him a letter, over his own signature, demanding the payment of $20, and threatening in default to enter a complaint against REINHARDT before the Commissioners of Emigration, and also to publish letters in Europe to injure his reputation, and break up his business as an emigrant boarding-house keeper. When arraigned before the Magistrate the accused admitted having written the letter, and he was committed for trial and locked up in default of bail. He is a native of Prussia and 35 years of age.

SHOPLIFTER.

FREDERICK RICKE, a native of Germany, and 19 years of age, entered the store of JOHN M. NIXON, No. 45 Warren-street, yesterday, and picking up a piece of carpet, valued at $40, deliberately walked off with the same. The theft was witnessed by OLIVER V. STEWART, an employe, and he arrested the culprit, and recovered the property. Officer DOWNING, of the Third Precinct, took the fellow in charge and arraigned him before the Court, when he was fully committed for trial.

SINGULAR LARCENY.

JACOB APPEL, of No. 253 East Eleventh-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and made a complaint of grand larceny against WILLIAM WILLIAMS and JOHN BENNETT, who were arrested. It appears that APPEL was endeavoring to sell a silver watch, and handed the timepiece to WILLIAMS for his inspection. WILLIAMS then passed the watch over to BENNETT, who ran off with it. The owner demanded the restoration of his property, but it was refused; BENNETT, however, offered to give the watch up if APPEL would pay him $2, instead of which the indignant victim caused the arrest of both the accused. On being arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoners were remanded for further examination.

THE HARRISON-STREET ARSON CASE.

WILLIAM H. HORTON, whose arrest on suspicion of arson, in having set fire to his cotton warehouse, No. 50 Harrison-street, has already been published in the TIMES, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon on the charge. Fire-Marshal BAKER submitted several affidavits of members of the Metropolitan Fire Department and others who were in the warehouse at the time of the fire, and the purport of which was that lighted candles had been found on different floors, in close proximity to cotton bales. HORTON was remanded for examination on the charge, and allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $5,000. The prisoner was attended by Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, and denied his guilt of the crime imputed to him.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

The Court was busily occupied during the entire day disposing of a large number of cases of intoxication, petty assaults and other minor offenses, but the only cases of any interest were the following:

VERY YOUNG BURGLARS.

JOHN BRENNAN, aged 11 years; FRANK MURRAY, aged 8 years; ISAAC HALL, aged 9 years, and JOHN DONOHUE, aged 11 years, were charged with entering the premises of ISAAC R. CORNELL, No. 58 West Ninth-street, through a side light into the basement hall, and then opening the door from within. Having thus effected an entrance, they were proceeding to ransack the house, when they were interrupted and arrested by Officer LOHR, of the Fifteenth Precinct, when they had only succeeded in getting a gold pencil and several other small articles. Before Judge LEDWITH the boys admitted their guilt, and they were committed to answer.

A MYSTERIOUS LARCENY.

A complaint filed by MARY MCGUIRE, No. 251 First-avenue, against FRANK WILSON, a bar-tender, living at No. 81 Grand street, alleges that one LOUIS MARKS saw two men, who have not been identified, leaving the premises of MARY MCGUIRE bearing a bundle, and WILSON was watching the door until they came out and he then followed the two men. As various articles of apparel amounting in value to $57 appeared to have gone off with the two men. WILSON was committed to answer.

CHARLES GUNTHER, a German, aged 24 years, was brought up on a charge of stealing $58 in bank bills. The money was found upon the prisoner by Officer SANDS. GUNTHER being arraigned said he was drunk and knew nothing about the matter. He was committed.

DANIEL L. BROWN, No. 45 Laurens-street, preferred a complaint against ISRAEL MARKS, No. 38 Baxter-street, for receiving stolen goods. It seems that some time ago the house of BROWN was entered and goods to the value of $400 stolen, and one DAVIS was convicted of the burglary and sent to Sing Sing. A negro named WILLIAM BROWN now swears that he saw a portion of the goods on the premises of MARKS, and on this evidence MARKS was committed to answer.

Mr. GEORGE TUCKER, doing business at No. 36 Whitehall-street, appeared and stated that on the evening of the 22d, while riding down Broadway in a Fifth-avenue stage, his pocket was picked of his watch. A young man giving the name of FRANK BENNET he identified as a person who was in the stage standing up, and who jostled against him several times. The case was not concluded.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.

From the complaint it appears that on the evening of the 21st inst., while CATHERINE SCHOEWER, 8 years of age, was sitting in the doorway of her father's house, No. 131 East Third-street, she was shot through the fleshy part of the leg, causing a serious wound. The cause of the accident was the careless use of a pistol by CHARLES GONNECKER, a boy 13 years old. The father of the child, MICHAEL SCHOEWER, appeared before Justice MANSFIELD and made a complaint against the boy for the careless use of firearms, and he was held to answer, giving bail in $1,000.

SHOPLIFTING.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 24th inst., it is alleged that ANN LEWIS and WILLIAM SMITH went into the store of WM. H. BURROUGHS, No. 45 Third-avenue, and while SMITH engaged his attention the other took half a dozen wool hats and concealed them under her shawl. Upon coming out of the store they were arrested by Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who had been watching their operations, and the property was found upon them. They were committed to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—Yesterday afternoon LOUIS FEITNER, a native of Germany, and 30 years of age, committed suicide at No. 178 East Eleventh-street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It appears that FEITNER and his wife quarreled about some trifling matter, and the deceased beat her during the wrangle. Mrs. FEITNER became so incensed that she left the house with her children, and the husband locked himself in the room. About 5 o'clock P. M., officer STACK of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was on duty in Eleventh-street, heard the report of a pistol, and became so far satisfied that the weapon had been fired in No. 178, that he rang the bell and inquired if such was the case. The occupants of the first floor had heard no pistol shot, but they informed the officer that FEITNER and his wife had quarreled, and that he was up stairs. Officer STACK tried FEITNER's door, found it locked on the inside and the key in the lock. As he failed to elicit any response to his rap, he burst the door in and found the deceased lying on the lounge quite dead and the stock of a single-barreled pistol clutched in his right hand, and the top of his skull blown off. The deceased must have overloaded the pistol, and in discharging the weapon at his head the barrel burst and the bullet entered the skull, penetrated the brain, and the charge blew off the scalp, causing instant death. The exploded barrel was found lying on the floor. The body was taken in charge by the police of the Seventeenth Ward, and Coroner GOVER notified, who will hold an inquest at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The wife of deceased had not been found up to the hour of midnight, when our reporter left the station house. FEITNER was a shoemaker by trade.

MINOR ITEMS.—ALEXANDER HAYWOOD was seized with a fit as he was driving through Third-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, and fell from his truck, sustaining severe injuries. He was carried to his residence in Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue.... MICHAEL FARLEY and JOHN CHAPMAN, while employed in building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, were buried by a sudden caving in of the embankment. The Police and citizens succeeded in rescuing them before they had sustained any serious injury.... SARAH MCARDLE, aged 52 years, fell on the pavement at the corner of Bowery and Second-street, breaking her arm. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.... An Italian sailor, named ANTONIO FOSBAY, fell from the mast of the ship *Louisa Brum*, lying at Pier No. 12 East River, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.... At an early hour yesterday morning, the Croton water was discovered running in the piano manufactory of Messrs. MARSHALL & MINTURN, on the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Officers RHODES and DAVIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, stopped the flow, but not before a damage of $600 had been occasioned.... The Fifth Ward Police arrested JOHN RILEY yesterday, a notorious steamboat thief, and his photograph was secured at the Central Office for the Police albums.... Detective FARLEY arrested CHARLES WILSON, a well-known pickpocket, and he was duly photographed.

ARREST OF A FORGER.—Detective FARLEY arrested GEORGE B. BUELL, last night, on a charge of forgery preferred against him by Mrs. MARIETTA T. RIPLEY, of Hartford, Conn. It appears that the complainant was the owner of twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the Phœnix National Bank of Hartford, sixty-two shares of the stock of the Hartford Carpet Company; twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Hartford; eighty-eight shares of the Etna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; fifteen shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, the aggregate value of which is about $50,000. All of these shares were deposited in a Wall-street bank, and it is now alleged that the prisoner obtained felonious possession of the same by means of a forged power of attorney, giving him the right to buy or sell the same, and that he afterward disposed of the shares to different parties in the City of New-York. The case was laid before Inspector LEONARD yesterday morning, and a full description of BUELL given him. Mr. LEONARD detailed Detective FARLEY upon the case and he succeeded in arresting the accused at a late hour last evening. The prisoner was locked up at Police Headquarters to await an examination before Justice HOGAN this morning, at the Tombs.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A THIRD-AVENUE CAR.—A paragraph was published in the TIMES of Friday morning, complaining of the conduct of the conductor of Car No. 72 of the Third-avenue Line. The conductor, JOHN P. MAHONEY, and the complainant were taken before a magistrate, who dismissed the case. The statement of the conductor, which is supported by the affidavits of Mr. JACOB SHIPSEY, GEORGE F. DEFENDORF and H. B. VANDERBERG, is that the complainant offered but one cent fare instead of seven cents; that he subsequently paid the full fare, but on getting out at the upper depot he used abusive language, and finally shoved the conductor violently back. An altercation then ensued, during which the conductor admits having struck the complainant one blow. On appearing before the magistrate, the complainant declining to prosecute the case, it was dismissed.

THE GERMAN BREWERS.—The German Lager-beer Brewers' Association met yesterday afternoon in Essex-street, when action was taken in reference to the present Excise agitation. A resolution was passed to aid the present movement among the Germans against the enforcement of the law, especially the Sunday clause, and a Commitee was appointed to represent the Association at a Convention of German societies recently organized for the purpose of agitating against the law in its present form and the action of the Police and Excise authorities in relation to it. The Committee is composed of Messrs. SCHNEIDER, BERNHEIMER, LEIBMAN and SCHAFFER. Another Committee was appointed for the purpose of furnishing material aid.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—The United States storeship *Purveyor*, Acting Master JAS. S. STIMPSON, Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday evening. The *Purveyor* left the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, March 25 for Savannah and Mobile, loaded with corn for the destitute South, under the direction of the Southern Relief Commission of New-York and Brooklyn. Left at Savannah 18,637 bushels, and at Mobile 18,000 bushels. List of her officers: Acting Master, Commanding, James H. Stimpson; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. J. Healey; Acting Master, Rudolph Sommers; Acting Ensigns, John W. Almy, George Geroard; Captain's Clerk, H. H. Stimpson; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles F. Float; Mate, Peter O'Connor.

A CORRECTION.—It appears that an error was made in reporting the Standard Insurance Company as having an insurance upon some of the cotton in the building No. 50 Harrison-street, as that Company disclaims having had any insurance either on the store or its contents.

LECTURE.—Rev. H. M. GALLAHER lectures on Monday evening on "America and the Americans," at the Stanton-street Baptist Church, near Chrystie.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAUNCH OF THE YACHT SAPPHO.—The yacht *Sappho* was launched from C. & R. POILLON's shipyard, at the foot of Bridge-street, yesterday afternoon, with success. The length of keel is 113 feet; on water line, 123 feet; on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet. Her capacity is 310 tons, old measurement. The frame is of white-oak, locust and hackmatack; planking and keel of long Ohio white-oak; deck beams and ceiling of Georgia pine, the latter being edge-bolted from the floor-head to the deck. The deck plank is 2¾ inches wide, and without a single knot. The masts are 89 and 90 feet long and 25 inches diameter. The main-boom is 72 feet long with a diameter of 15 inches. The cabin is spacious. She is fastened throughout with copper and galvanized bolts, and in every way fitted for effective sea service.

LAUNCH.—Yesterday was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. S. T. WINES, of Port Jefferson, L. I., a three-masted double-deck centre-board schooner called the *Louie A. Van Brunt*, after the daughter of Mr. JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, of Brooklyn, who is a part owner of the vessel. Her dimensions are: Extreme length, 133 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of lower hold, 8½ feet, and between decks, 5½ feet. She is about 450 tons capacity, built of the best quality of white oak and copper-fastened, and is to be commanded by Capt. JAMES L. TOOKER.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the Throop-avenue Presbyterian Church, was laid yesterday afternoon. The edifice is to be erected on Throop-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue. Its dimensions are to be 38 by 70 feet. The lower portion is to be of brick and stone, and the upper part of wood work. It will have a seating capacity of 450 persons; and it is expected that it will be completed by the 1st of August next. The total cost will be about $10,000. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. J. D. WELLS, D.D., and addresses were made by Rev. CHARLES S. POMEROY and Rev. WM. A. FERGUSON. A large number of persons were in attendance on the occasion.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, apparently about 30 years of age, was found on the beach in New-Utrecht Bay, on Saturday. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dressed in mixed-ribbed cassimere pantaloons, blue flannel shirt, grey-mixed undershirt. His hair was of light color and cut short. Justice BARNETT JOHNSON held an inquest on the body and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The body was removed to the County Cemetery, at Flatbush, for interment.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The Surrogate recently issued the following order:

SURROGATE'S COURT, COURT-HOUSE, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1867.

Ordered, that during the months of June and July, the calendar of contested cases will be called on Monday and Saturday of each week at 11 A. M. Applications for probate of wills, for letters of administration, letters of guardianship, and all other *ex-parte* applications may be made on any day during the week, excepting Thursday, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WM. D. VEEDER, Surrogate.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIPS.—Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN has been designated by Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON, member of Congress from the Third (Brooklyn) District, to take Bishop LOUGHLIN's place on the Committee to examine candidates for the Naval School at Anapolis. Applicants can attend at the Academy of Music, (in the Directors' room,) on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RUN OVER.—A man named KENNEDY, belonging to Engine Company No. 7, was run over by the apparatus in Myrtle-avenue, last evening, while answering an alarm of fire in the Second District. He was so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN ALLEGED DIAMOND ROBBERY.—About a month since, a lady named Mrs. WHITNEY, who boards at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was robbed of diamonds to the value of $2,400. On Friday she caused the arrest of a respectably connected young lady who had been on a visit to the hotel at the time of the robbery. Yesterday the case was brought before Judge BEDLE on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when it appearing that the suspicions against the accused were based mainly on the testimony of a clairvoyant, a spiritualist and a fortune-teller, he promptly ordered her discharge. A suit for damages is threatened by the father of the young lady accused of the crime.

THE NEW-DURHAM SHOOTING CASE.—The trial of SIMON MEYERS for shooting at JOSEPH RUDOWSKI, at New-Durham, which has engaged the attention of the Hudson County Court for two days past, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The testimony was conflicting—two witnesses testifying that three shots were fired, while another witness swore positively that only one shot was fired. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel between MEYERS and his wife, who separated about a year ago.

ENFORCING THE LIQUOR LAW.—HENRY S. PAFRE and WANDLE GREEN, arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license were fined $15 each. The Police have instructions to enforce the law against all unlicensed dealers.

To Mock the Rose in Wax or Paper is possible; but where is the perfume that should exhale from the queen of flowers? Just so is it possible to mimic in color and externals the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"—an extract which puts the fragrance of the rose to shame. Guard against imitations. In the bottles of the genuine article are blown these words: "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York." Sold by all druggists.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, for Diseases of the head and throat. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Meerschaum-Store.—We inform our readers that Messrs. POLLACK & SON, who were the first to introduce the manufacture of Meerschaum Goods into this country, have opened a new store at No. 27 John-st., near Nassau-st., for the convenience of smokers down town, in Brooklyn, Jersey, Williamsburgh and Hoboken.

Their store at No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., will continue as heretofore, and at both stores the largest selection of only warranted genuine Meerschaum Goods is kept.

They cut Pipes and Cigar-holders of any shape to order, do repairing, and charge moderate prices.

BOILING, $1.

The Widest Field for Choice in Untrimmed Hats and the very lowest prices; splendid variety; the very latest styles; an assortment of 75 styles, all new this Spring, for ladies, misses and infants. Such a diversified stock cannot be found elsewhere in the City as at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Carelessness on the Subject of Physical culture has blighted the hopes of thousands of ladies. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators, No. 907 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

DIED.

BOOCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 25, after a very short illness, MURRAY FORBES BOOCOCK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 362 Henry-st., corner of Sackett-st.

HASKELL.—In this City, on Friday, May 24, SAMUEL, eldest son of Samuel and Mary F. Haskell, in the 10th year of his age.

Funeral services this (Sunday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HYDE.—On Saturday morning, May 25, MARY HYDE, relict of William Hyde, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas H. Simonson, 88th-st., on the Hudson, on Monday at 2 P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., from 1 until 1½ o'clock.

HALL.—On Saturday, May 25, after a short illness, ARCHIBALD HALL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 135 Madison-st., on Tuesday, May 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWSON.—On Saturday, May 25, after a lingering illness, DAVID LAWSON, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 506 West 33d-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MECKE.—On Thursday evening, May 23, JOHN A. MECKE, of Bremen.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, Woodside, Long Island, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OUTWATER.—On Friday, May 24, CHARLES W., only child of Daniel W. and Annie Outwater, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 279 Greenwich-st., on Sunday at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

RILEY.—On Saturday, May 25, LEWIS WILLIAM, infant son of John A. and Josephine L. Riley, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Van Ripen-av., Hudson City, N. J.

TRACY.—On Friday, May 24, MARY ANNA COLDEN, wife of G. Manning Tracy.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, L. I., this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hamilton Ferry from 2 until 2½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!!

We are now receiving DIRECT FROM PARIS new styles of FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

We have also a complete assortment of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS, and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, all of which we offer at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.

W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the National Trust Company are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.

The payments will be as follows:

May 22, 1867, 10 per cent.	Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of the payment of the calls.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION:

Previously acknowledged	$220,426 69
Receipts to date	1,653 20
Total	$222,079 89

For particulars see *World* of this date.

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZES FROM THE EXHIBITION.
TIFFANY & CO.

Would invite inspection of a rare lot of Bronzes, Artists' proofs, by Carrier and others, which, having been passed by the Juries, have been secured from the French Department of the Exhibition for American patronage.

THE "EXHIBITION" WALKING-STICK.
TIFFANY & CO.

Have just received the first importation of this new Parisian fancy in the way of canes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH UMBRELLAS
TIFFANY & CO.

Are now opening a new invoice, by the *Java*, of Rain and Sun Umbrellas, of particularly fine material and finish.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS', No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETing in aid of the Evangelization of Spain will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SABBATH EVENING, May 26, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. THOMPSON will give an account of his visit to the persecuted Christians in Spain, and addresses will be made by one of their number who has just arrived, by Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, of Santiago, Chili, and by a prominent Christian reformer from Mexico.

DAY OF JUDGMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF THE WORLD.—Three lectures will be delivered next Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Advent Mission Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; text Dan. vii., 9-14. A new painting of the prophecies of Dan. and Rev., showing the millennial reign during the dissolution of the world, will be used in the lecture. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. PEARNE, Presiding Elder of Memphis District, Tennessee Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, Dodworth Hall, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Constitutional Suffrage Amendment.* Major Haggerty, Ernestine L. Rose and other distinguished advocates invited. At 3 o'clock—Subject: *Is Theology or Spiritualism the Basis for True Religion?* At 7½ o'clock lecture on Astronomical Religion, by G. C. STEWART. Public Invited. No. 806 Broadway.

THE NINTH COMMANDMENT—FALSEhood, Slander, &c.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach the next sermon of the course on the Ten Commandments, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE third of a series of discourses on the Social Evils of this City, will be delivered by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, in the Third Unitarian Church, in 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Liberal's Method with Social Evil.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—This Church, which has been established by the Corporation of the Church of the Ascension, is on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance rear of the Everett Rooms. It will be opened for service on SUNDAY, May 26. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Public service (D. V.) on SABBATH DAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject, Tenth Article of the Creed—*The Forgiveness of Sins.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 26th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE New-York Bible Society will be preached SABBATH EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Dr. MCELROY'S, on 14th-st., near 6th-av., by Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN. All friends of the Bible cause are earnestly invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on the SABBATH, by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

GOOD PREACHING, GOOD SINGING.—Seats free; come and welcome and bring your friends to the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts. Services every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D.D., will preach at 7½ P. M.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister.—Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in the evening.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. corner 11th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by Mr. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. ROBT. MCMILLAN, of Hermon, Penn.

JOHN E. PARSONS, ESQ., WILL ADdress the Sabbath-school Concert and Missionary meeting of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., next SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seats provided for strangers.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.—There will be a special meeting of the Third Presbytery of New-York, on MONDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock M., in the chapel of the Mercer-st. Church.

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Moderator.

REV. H. DYER, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 26. Service at 4 o'clock. The usual morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL visit the Anthon Memorial Church, in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, to administer the Rite of Confirmation. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

RITUALISM.—THE FIFTH SERMON IN THE course of sermons on Ritualism will be delivered by Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, Professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, and at 7½ P. M. Rev. W. W. HICKS, of Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse to young men.

REV. ROBERT M. SOMMERVILLE, of Nova Scotia, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, 26th inst., in Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. STEVENSON'S,) West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE special messenger of the coming King, will preach in the University, Washington Square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Second Ch[illegible]:* Prov. xxxiv., and Ecc. iv., 13-16.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY, AT 3 P. M., a discussion. Subject—*Ought Religious Dogmas to be Discussed in Free Meetings?* At 8 P. M., a grand temperance revival. Eminent orators and professed singers will entertain the audience. Seats free.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY'S CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Young men cordially invited.

L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS meets at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Discourses every SUNDAY, at 11 and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 9½ A. M. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject—*Sinai.* Services at 3 P.M. Seats free; all invited.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—There will be Divine service every SUNDAY EVENING throughout the year as above, commencing at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., on SABBATH, May 26, by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. J. CRAMER, M. A.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, will lecture on *America and the Americans*, at Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

WEST 23D-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. ROBT. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in this Church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

A CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS' TROUPE, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets 50 cents.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE AT LAMERTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock; circle commences at 8 P. M.

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-STREET.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Elder J. B. COOK will preach on SUNDAY, the 26th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

UNDERTAKER.—A. W. FRASER, SEXTON of [illegible], and furnishing undertaker, No. 34 [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 25, 1867.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C..	111¾	20	Amer. Ex Co	67¾
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C. Small	99¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	97⅞
			300	do	97½
60,000	do	99⅞	30	do	97⅝
2,000	U. S.6s,5-20s, R. '62	106½	100	do ....2d call	97¾
			50	do	98
7,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC '64	105⅞	200	Pac. M. S. Co..	128
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'65	106⅝	200	do.......2d call	127⅛
3,900	do	106¾	200	Erie Railroad...s30	58⅝
125,000	do	106⅝	100	do	58⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. New Issue	108	1600	do	58⅞
			900	do	59
6,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅜	300	do.........s60	58⅜
			1500	do.........s10	59
23,000	do...Third Ser.	105⅝	400	do.....2d call	59⅜
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '72..	100⅜	80	do	59⅛
13,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	65	250	N. Y. & N. H. R...	116
5,000	Virginia 6s.. ex-c	46	1400	Reading R....s30	103⅛
13,000	Tenn. 6s......ex-c	65	1200	do	103⅛
6,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-c	48	1400	do.........s30	103⅛
2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	97¼	20	Panama R.	260
50,000	Ohio & M.C.	25	100	M. S. & N. I.	66⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s' 87	96	800	do	66⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M.	100½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	73⅜
8,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st.	104½	1000	do.......2d call	73¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	89⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	32
125	Shoe & L. Bank	110	300	do.........s30	32
[illegible]	do	110¼	400	do	32⅛
80	Cen. Nat. Bank	110½	100	do.....2d call	32
61	Fourth National	105⅝	200	do	32¼
50	do	107	100	Chi. & N. W Pr...	57⅝
8	Tradsmen's Bk.	145	200	do.........b30	57⅜
68	Mech. Bank	118	300	do	57½
200	Canton Co.	42⅛	400	do	57⅜
100	Cum. Coal. Pr.	31	200	do.........s10	57⅜
30	Adams Express	63½	100	Chic. & R. I.	87⅝
100	do	63¾	200	do	87⅝
100	do	64	200	do.........s60	87
600	West. U. Tel.	42⅜	100	Chic., B. & Q. R...	132
200	Quick. Min.	24	50	Ind. & Cin.	80
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	17⅜	200	Tol., W. & W.	41
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	154	10	N. J. Cen. R.	118
200	Boston W. P.	27⅛	300	Pitts.F.W.&C.R...	95⅜
500	do	27	300	Alt. & T. H....s30	36⅛
100	do.........b30	27	50	Chic. & Alt. R.	107
200	do.........s10	26¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	54
200	do	26⅞	400	Del., L. & W. R.	125
100	do......2d call	26½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. C...	24⅞	100	Mar. Pref.	18¼
10,000	do.........s30	24¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	101
10,000	do.........b3	24⅞	200	Reading R.	103⅛
100	Mar Min Co.	6⅞	1600	M. S. & N I.	66⅜
100	Con. Greg. G.	6⅞	200	do.........b10	66⅜
100	Pac. M.......ex-d.	128	300	do.........b3	66⅜
100	do.........b3	128	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	73
100	do.........s60	127⅜	600	Chic. R. I. & P.	87⅜
100	At. Mail	102½	200	do.........b10	87⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	42⅝	400	do	87⅝
100	do.........s15	42⅝	1600	Chic. & N. W.	32
200	do	42⅝	300	do	31⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	97½	400	do.........b3	32
100	do.........b10	97⅝	300	do.........b10	32
100	do.........b3	97⅝	1400	Chic.& N. W.Pf.	57¼
200	do.........b30	97⅝	800	do	57⅛
300	do	97⅝	800	do.........b3	57¼
800	Erie Railroad	58⅞	200	do.........s15	57⅛
1300	do.........b3	59	500	do.........s3	57⅛
3300	do	59	300	do.........b10	57⅛
300	do.........s10	58⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	95⅛
400	do.........b5	59	100	do.........b10	95⅛
500	do.........b10	59	100	do	95

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	25⅛	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	66⅛
100	Boston W. P...b10	26¾	200	do.........c	66⅛
400	do.........s30	26	300	do.........b3	66⅛
300	Mariposa Min.	6⅞	1100	do	66¼
100	Pacific Mail	128	400	do.........c	66¼
100	At. M. S. Co.	102¾	400	do.........s15	66⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	42⅝	500	do.........b3	66¼
100	do.........b30	42½	300	do.........b5	66⅜
100	do.........c	42⅜	500	Chic., R. I. & P.	87⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	97⅞	200	do.........c	87½
200	do.........b30	98	100	do.........b15	87⅝
1300	Erie R.	59⅛	300	do.........b3	87½
100	do.........s10	59	1200	Chi. & N. W.	31¾
850	do	59	400	do.........b3	31⅞
600	do.........b3	59⅛	300	do.........s10	31¾
400	do.........b10	59⅛	200	do.........b30	31⅞
200	Reading R.........c	103⅛	200	do.........s3	31¾
200	do.........b15	103⅛	1300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	57⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	115½	400	do.........s10	57
500	Clev. & Pitts.	73⅛	300	do.........c	57⅛
400	do.........b3	73⅛	200	do.........b3	57¼
200	do	73⅛	300	do.........s5	57⅛
100	do	73	500	do	57⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	95⅛			

SATURDAY, May 25—P. M.

The price of Gold is ½ ₩ cent. cheaper to-day than on Friday night. Sales at 137⅞@⅛@137@¼ ₩ cent. The shipments of the day $989,219, making for the week $1,583,667, including $100,000 by the *Corsica* for Havana on the 18th, not included in the last Custom-house return. The following are the particulars of the week's export:

May 22, steamship Palmyra, Liverpool, American gold, $440,000.
May 23, steamship South America, Rio Janeiro, British gold, $4,750.
May 23, steamship South America, Para, American gold, $1,175.
May 23, steamship South America, St. Thomas, American gold, $13,450.
May 23, steamship South America, St. Thomas, American silver, $10,785.
May 23, steamship New-York, Bremen, German silver, $2,000.
May 23, steamship New-York, Bremen, American gold and silver, $10,000.
May 23, steamship Columbia, Havana, Spanish doubloons, $12,288.
May 25, steamship England, Liverpool, American gold, $155,000.
May 25, bark La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Patriot doubloons, $8,008.
May 25, steamship City of Boston, Liverpool, American gold, $310,000.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, Havre, gold bars, $32,800.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, Paris, gold bars, $200,411.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, Havre, American gold, $150,000.
May 25, steamship Guiding Star, foreign silver, $35,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, foreign silver, $1,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, gold coin, $7,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, silver coin, $20,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, American gold, $40,000.
May 25, steamship Saxonia, Hamburg, Mexican dollars, $30,000.
May 18, steamship Corsica, Havana, French gold, $63,000.
May 18, steamship Corsica, Havana, American gold, $7,000.
Total, $1,583,667.

The Customs demand for Gold for the day is $361,000 and for the week $2,065,000. The amount of Gold Interest paid from the Treasury Office during the week amounts to $1,499,000. The Banks lose on their Specie Deposits about $1,500,000 on account of the recent Exports and $6,300,000 on their Currency Deposits. The Loans at Bank are down $2,000,000, and the Greenbacks held in Bank are down $3,300,000, while the latter have increased in the Treasury Office in about the same proportion. This general liquidation at the Bank was regarded as unfavorable on the Stock Exchange late in the day, though the statement in point of Legal Tender reserve to Deposits and Circulation is really stronger than last Monday. And the Money market has worked steadier, at moderate rates of interest, than at the close of the previous week. To-day there was a fair demand from the Brokers at 6 ₩ cent. on general and 5 ₩ cent. on Government collateral.

The Stock Exchange was ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. easier on the Public Funds than on Friday, but with large transactions, particularly in 5-20s of 1865, May and November interest, at this concession. The Railway market continued exerted and bearish after the decline and pressure to sell of Friday. The fluctuations, however, were less violent, and the final sales on the Street at 4 o'clock (there being no Saturday Afternoon Stock Boards) show the following quotations as compared with Friday. The Miscellaneous list was lower on Quicksilver, Mariposa and Boston Water Power, and steady on Pacific Mail and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99¾	Northwest	31⅞	31⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109¾	109⅜	N. West Pref	57	57
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	87⅛	87½
N. Y. Central	97⅞	97½	Fort Wayne	95¼	95¼
Erie	59	58⅞	Pacific Mail	127¾	127¾
Hudson	100¼	100½	Quicksilver	25	25
Reading	103	103	W. U. Telegraph	42¾	42⅛
Mich. Southern	66⅛	66⅛	Mariposa Pref.	17⅜	17⅜
Illinois Central	115¾	115½	Ohio Certificates	25	25
Pittsburgh	73	73	American Gold	137⅜	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	65	65	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	136	5 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1871	110⅛
6 ₩ cent., 1868	135	5 ₩ cent.. cou., 1871	110⅝
6 ₩ cent., cou., 1868	135	End. coupon, 1871	111⅛
6 ₩ cent. reg'd. 1881	111⅝	5 ₩ cent., reg'd, 1874	103½
100 & 1,000, 1881	111¾	5 ₩ cent. cou'n. 1874	104⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅜	End coupons. 1874	103½
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	10-40 reg	99½
5-20 registered, 1864	105½	10-40 coupon, small	99½
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	106¾	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000,	106½	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 cou.,1865.new issue	108	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
Oregon W.L. 1881, ½ yr.	106		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ₩ c., 1870	103	Indiana 5s	92
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108¼	Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. B'y loan	108¼	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., l. l'n.	82
N.Y.6 ₩ c.B'y loan, 1868.	98	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c	65
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan,1872.	100⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	63
N. Y. 6 ₩ c.B'y loan, 1873.	101	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N.Y. 6 ₩ c.B'y loan.1874.	101	Virginia 6s. ex c	46
N.Y. 6 ₩ c.B'y loan,1875.	100½	Virginia, new bonds	38
N.Y. 6 ₩ c.B'y loan.1877.	100½	Georgia 6s	73
N.Y.5 ₩ c.B'y loan. 1868.	98½	Georgia 7s, n bs	84
N.Y.5 ₩ c. B'y loan,1871.	93½	North Carolina 6s	60
N.Y.5 ₩ c. B'y loan.1874.	93½	North Carolina ex c	47
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	47
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	100	Missouri 6s	97⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Missouri, H. & St.Jo. Is.	81½
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	Missouri. Pac. R. R. Is.	97⅛
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72.	101	California 7s	120
Illinois 6s c.'79 aft.1860	100	California 7s, large b's.	119
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Rhode Island 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Shares. The Merchants' Bank (National) has declared a Dividend of *six per cent.*, payable July 1. The Bank has changed its Dividend periods from December and June to January and July. The present division is on the business of seven months in place of six months:

New-York	125	Bank of North Am'a.	106⅛
Manhattan	130	Hanover	116
Merchants'	116	Irving	105
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	128
America	141	Market	113
City	206¾	Nassau	104
North River	116	Shoe and Leather	109
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	121
Chemical	700	Continental	102
National	109	Commonwealth	107
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	111
State of New-York	109	Park	140
Commerce	118	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	110⅛
Ocean	101	Fourth National	106⅞
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	113⅛
Bank of the Repub.	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	100⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	99⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	96⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888.	88⅜	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st M.'77.	93	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102⅜	Pitts..Ft.W&Ch. 2d M..	95⅛
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85.	104	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Chic.,B.& Q. 8 ₩ c.1 M	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7₩c.	96	Chi. & Alton Income	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	86½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd..	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	70
Chic. & N. West. S. F..	92⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	81	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	86⅛
Han. & St. Jo conv.	75	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext..	89	Chi. & R. I. Pacific Iss.	88

On the position of the Government finances the following views are extracted from a private letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to a gentleman of this City:

"The report that the condition of the finances would require a special session of Congress originated, doubtless, with certain persons who want a session for purposes of their own. I have been not a little surprised that some respectable journals should seem to encourage the movement. A session is certainly not needed as far as the Treasury Department is concerned; and I have no hesitation in saying that a special session would affect injuriously the credit of the Government. We need industry more than legislation. Improvements in our revenue laws are required, and it is possible that some financial legislation will be needed; but upon neither of these subjects could Congress act advisedly before the regular session."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 25.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Ingraham and Smith.

THE TAX LEVY OF 1867—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The people of the State of New York and John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New York, vs. Thomas C. Acton, John G. Bergen, Joseph S. Bosworth and Benjamin F. Manierre, Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, and the Board of Metropolitan Police.—The argument of this highly important case was commenced yesterday, in the Supreme Court at General Term, before the above named Judges. The questions raised are of vital interest to various classes of our fellow citizens, and in fact we may say to the public generally. The constitutionality of the act of the Legislature, commonly known as the "Tax Levy Law," passed April 25, 1867, is disputed, especially the twelfth section thereof, which provides that the Board of Metropolitan Police shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore conferred by law upon the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, in respect to licensing and regulating theatres, emigrant boarding-houses, and about a dozen other trades and avocations, which are specifically stated in the act. As published in the TIMES of Saturday, an order to show cause was granted, on the affidavit of Mayor Hoffman, by Judge SUTHERLAND, why a writ of prohibition should not issue against the Police Board, to prevent them from taking any action under this twelfth section. That order was made returnable at 10 A. M. on the 25th, at Special Term. Meantime a consultation took place, and it was finally agreed that the urgency of the matter rendered it necessary to get the questions, as to the constitutionality of the act, determined by the Court of Appeals as soon as possible. This Court holds a term in June, and by making up a case—the terms of which were agreed upon by counsel for the respective parties—and arguing it at once in the General Term, and getting the judgment of the last-named Court, either party could notice it for argument in the Court of last resort at the ensuing June Term. Hence it seems to be a foregone conclusion that whichever party wins in the Court where it is now pending, the vanquished one will take to Albany for final adjudication. This fact was distinctly stated by counsel in open Court yesterday, and it was therefore deemed a waste of time to argue the matter before the Special Term and then again before a full bench, as is the ordinary and regular practice. This act, and especially the twelfth section of it, has created an unusual amount of interest—perhaps we should say excitement—in this City since its passage became known, and the principles of constitutional law involved are certainly such as to attract the attention of all who have at heart the welfare and prosperity of this great and rapidly growing metropolis. Some of the soundest and most able members of the legal profession in this City are engaged as counsel upon either side.

During the argument, yesterday, a large number of prominent members of the Bar were in attendance; we also noticed Mayor Hoffman, and Commissioners Acton, Bosworth and others of the Police Department listening attentively to the able arguments of Mr. D. D. Field in behalf of the Mayor, and of Mr. Woodruff, who appeared for the Metropolitan Police.

Below we give a condensed statement of the case and also the leading points of the arguments made *pro* and *con*:

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE MAYOR.

The City of New-York received from ancient charters, and has exercised from its foundation the authority to regulate and license persons engaged in various trades and occupations, there carried on. Under these charters and various statutes subsequently passed, it has been long in the undisputed possession of the powers of regulating and licensing the owners and drivers of hackney coaches, cartmen, pawnbrokers, peddlers, public porters, and the like. The income from a portion of these licenses has been appropriated, by ordinances of long standing, and confirmed by the Legislature, to the Sinking Fund, created for the payment of the Croton water, and other City debt. These various subjects have been carefully regulated by ordinances, embracing a great variety of detail. For instance, the chapter on hackney coaches and cabs contains fifty-five sections, and provides for the issuing of licenses by the Mayor to the drivers, as well as to the owners of the coaches, for the rates of fare, the regulating and numbering of hacks, the places at which they may stand for hire, special coaches, and the superintendence of hacks. The other subjects fill five entire chapters of the ordinances.

On the 25th of April last an act was passed by the Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes; to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police; and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said county." This act first directs the raising of $8,422,986 37 for various county expenditures, and contains provisions similar to those which have been hitherto inserted in the County Tax Levy. It then passes to the Metropolitan Police, and among others has the following section—the 12th:

"SEC. 12. The Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby invested with, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now conferred by laws and ordinances upon the Mayor, the Common Council, the Mayor and Common Council, and all other boards and officers (except the Metropolitan Board of Health) of the City of New-York, in respect to theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, junk-shop keepers and junk-boatmen, pawnbrokers, venders, hawkers and peddlers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of intelligence offices, auctioneers; hackney coaches and carriages, and the owners and drivers thereof; carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, public porters, hand-cartmen, omnibuses and omnibus-drivers, cars and car-drivers, to the same extent and with the like effect as though the said Board of Metropolitan Police was named in such laws and ordinances in the place and stead of the Mayor, Common Council, or Mayor and Common Council, and other boards and officers of said City of New-York. Such investiture of powers and duties shall exclude that of said Mayor, Common Council, and Mayor and Common Council, and other boards and officers. But it shall not be lawful for said Board of Metropolitan Police, nor any other board or officer, after the passage of this act, to grant permits; nor shall any permits be granted to any person, or persons, to occupy or obstruct any portion of any public street, sidewalk, pier, wharf, bulkhead, or place in said City. Such powers and duties shall be exercised and performed by said Board of Metropolitan Police, and by and through such officers and members of Metropolitan Police as such Board shall designate and appoint. All ordinances in relation to or concerning the persons, occupations, or matters in this section mentioned, shall remain in full force and effect, except as modified and affected by this act, until they shall be altered, modified, amended or repealed; and the Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby authorized to alter, amend, modify or repeal the same."

Whether the Courts may or may not take judicial notice of such public history as will alone explain the circumstances attending the passage of this act, we are certainly at liberty to draw, from the body of the act itself, inferences respecting the manner of its passage, and these may be stated in the language of others. Here are two statements from newspapers of different parties. The first is from the *Tribune* of April 23, 1867, as follows:

"The way the County Tax levy was carried through both Houses was shameful. In it were crowded the provisions of many bills which would never have passed if they had not been tacked on to this levy. To show you how much the powers of the Metropolitan Police are increased, I send you the following extracts from the levy: 'The Police Commissioners are to have the authority to offer rewards for the detection of all classes of crime; they can also increase their force to 2,000 men when they think proper, and appoint a Captain and as many Sergeants, not, however, exceeding four to each precinct. They are also to exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties now conferred by law and ordinances upon the Mayor and the Common Council conjointly, and all other boards and officers, except the Board of Health, in respect to theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, junk-shop keepers and junk-boatmen, pawnbrokers, venders, hawkers and peddlers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of intelligence offices, auctioneers, hackney coaches and carriages, their owners and drivers, carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, public porters, omnibuses and their drivers, cars and their drivers, to the same extent and with the like effect as though the Board of Police was named in such laws and ordinances in the place and stead of the Mayor and Common Council and other boards and officers of the said City of New-York. They are also to have full power over all boats which require a license, &c. The Board of Supervisors are prohibited from creating any new officers or departments, or increasing the salaries of those now in office. The Treasurer of the Board of Excise is to receive for his compensation in collecting license fees and fines, $1,500 in addition to what he now receives as a Police Commissioner.'"

The second is from the *World*, of April 29, 1867, as follows: "There was a law pending, and if I mistake not, passed the Senate, known as the Boat Law, which prohibits the use of small boats around the harbor for carrying persons, communicating with vessels without a special permit from the Police. The plea was that all who used these boats were aiders and abettors of criminals. This bill was opposed at every stage by M. C. Murphy, of the First New-York District, and everybody supposed that this was the last of it. A bill also passed the Senate increasing the powers of the Police Commissioners, and defeated in the Assembly. The danger from all of these sources was supposed to be over. The County Tax Levy passed the Senate, with several sections in it in regard to a police brigade which were in the original Police Bill which passed the Senate. This tax levy was referred to the Assembly Committee on Thursday, who were engaged in it in secret session nearly all night Friday. Saturday, members who made inquiries were informed that the levy had been prepared, and would be reported to the Assembly as soon as the amendments could be got into form. Just before the recess the committee reported. A New-York member asked that the amendments should be read. The chairman, who reported the bill, started around the House to have this stopped, and succeeded in suspending the reading. The Committee rose to report progress, and when, in the House, a motion was made to order the bill to a third reading on this, the previous question was moved, and all discussion cut off, and the bill, in this snap-judgment form, ordered to a third reading, without the least consideration, or any person outside of the Committee on Cities knowing what it contained, and three members out of the seven on that Committee afterward denied all knowledge that certain amendments had been inserted in the bill. While the vote was being taken on the question, several of the members slipped up to the clerk's desk, and then ascertained that the bill had been loaded down with the boat law, which had already been defeated; also with several provisions of the police law, which passed the Senate and were lost in the Assembly, giving the Police Commissioners power to execute the ordinances of the Common Council instead of the Mayor; also such power over parades and processions in the City of New-York, that they absolutely prohibited even target excursions, if they carried any other weapon except a pop-gun. Messrs. Creamer, Henry W. Genet and M. C. Murphy set to work to get the vote reconsidered. A vote was finally taken on the question of reconsidering. It was necessary that there should be sixty-five votes. There were only seventy-four members present at the time, and twenty-four of these voted against reconsidering, leaving only fifty votes in favor of the motion. Thus, while the votes stood two to one against the amendments it was impossible to get the amendments out. An effort was made to change it in the Conference Committee, but this proved unavailing, except in some modifications in reference to processions. It was in this way, and by this system of legislative tricks, that these obnoxious clauses were inserted in the County Tax Levy. They could not have been inserted by a square and open vote."

Whether under our Constitution, which professes to guard and limit the action of the Legislature, such legislation as this shall be upheld, is the question now before the Court.

PLAINTIFF'S ARGUMENT.

My first objection to the twelfth section of the Act in question is, that it contravenes that fundamental maxim of our system of government which forbids legislative and executive functions to be conferred upon the same person. The Board of Metropolitan Police, a branch of the Executive Department, is at one bound made the local legislature of this ancient City. "All ordinances in relation to or concerning the persons, occupations or matters in this section mentioned, shall remain in full force and effect, except as modified and affected by this act, until they shall be altered, modified, amended or repealed; and the Board of Metropolitan Police is hereby authorized to alter, amend, modify or repeal the same." This is the language, and if it have constitutional vitality the Police make the laws and execute them at the same time. Suppose it were enacted that Sheriffs should be "authorized to alter, amend, modify or repeal the same," would that be thought within the Constitution? Suppose a Police Justice were authorized to execute his own warrants, would that be deemed competent?

Though the Constitution of New-York, unlike the Constitution of several States, contains no express declaration that the different Departments of power must be kept distinct, yet the observance of that maxim is implied. In the forty-seventh number of the *Federalist*, Mr. Madison, referring to our Constitution of 1777, says: "The Constitution of New-York contains no declaration on this subject, but appears very clearly to have been framed with an eye to the danger of improperly blending the different Departments." The Constitutions of 1822 and 1846 are still stronger to the same effect.

Second—This twelfth section is also unconstitutional and void, because it contravenes that part of the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States which forbids a State from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." No inconsiderable portion of the license fees was pledged by the concurrent action of the Legislature and the Common Council to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Croton Water debt and other debts of the City. The City has borrowed a large amount of money on the faith of this pledge, and the debt is still unpaid. The effect of the act in question is to take the fund from the custody where it was placed under this joint pledge and place it in other hands without the consent of the City or of its creditors. This is to impair the obligation of the contract between the lender and the borrower. Take the case of a transaction between individuals. If A borrow of B, on the security of a mortgage to C, can the Legislature without the consent of all the parties to the transaction take the mortgaged premises out of the hands of C, and place them in the hands of D? We submit that it is not competent to the Legislature to do so, and that the present attempt is equally beyond their power.

According to the arrangement made at the time of the loan, the money received for licenses was to be collected by an officer in the Mayor's Office, called the First Marshal, who was to enter in a book at the office, open to public inspection, the names of all persons from whom the license fees were received, the amounts received and when paid; render an account under oath to the Comptroller daily, and at the same time pay the amount to the Chamberlain. The amount of the license fees was to be fixed by the Common Council. The act in question reverses this scheme entirely. The Mayor is no longer to give the licenses; an account of the licenses given need not be entered in a public book; a daily report of them need not be given to the Comptroller, and a daily payment into the City Treasury need not be made. And more than all, it is no longer the Common Council, but the Police Commissioners, strangers to the original arrangement, who are to fix the amount of the fees. The contract made with the City's creditors is thus broken in upon in most material respects. The lender and the borrower agree that certain revenues, to be fixed by the borrower, shall be pledged to the payment of the debt, and the money is lent upon that condition. This act comes in and declares, not only that the revenues shall be placed in other hands, but that fixing the amount thereof shall be intrusted to persons having no relation to either borrower or lender, and having no motive to enlarge the fund.

Suppose a loan by A to B, for which B gives as security rents of B's estate, which he has the right to change from time to time, would a law be valid which should take the control of these rents from B and place the regulation of them, both as to the amounts and the persons to receive them, in other hands?

Third.—The twelfth section of the act in question is unconstitutional and void, because it contravenes the sixteenth section of the third article of the Constitution of this State, the same being in these words: "no private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

I. This was a local bill.—(Sun Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, 4 Seld., 257;) (The People *vs.* Hills—Decided by the Court of Appeals, Dec. 1866.) II. It embraces more than one subject.—County taxation by the Board of Supervisors for County expenditures, is one subject; Legislation by the Board of Metropolitan Police upon coach fares, is another. III. The consequence is, either that the whole act is void, or that part which relates to the second subject is void.

Fourth—The section in question is unconstitutional and void, because it contravenes the second section of the tenth article of the Constitution of this State, which declares that city officers shall be elected by the citizens, or appointed by the city authorities. The duties which the twelfth section of the new act devolves upon the Police Commissioners, who are State officers, are city duties. The statute book is full of laws recognizing the control of the City over such subjects, or giving such control. The Constitution of 1846 was framed and adopted with this course of legislation in view.

Beginning with the Dongan and Montgomery charters, extracts from which are set forth in the case, and taking the Consolidated Act of 1813, we can follow the same current of legislation to the present time. The 7th section of the Dongan Charter is mentioned because it is older than the 14th section of the Montgomery Charter, which relates to the same general subjects, though the latter is more full. These charters were confirmed by a statute of the Colony of New-York in 1732, and the several Constitutions of the State have carefully preserved them.

In The People *vs.* Draper, 15 N. Y., 539, the court say: "The constitution regards substance, and not mere form. Now there was, anterior to the adoption of the constitution, a chief executive officer of the police, and a large number of captains, assistant captains, and policemen, all of whom, except the chief, are declared to possess the power of marshals, and the chief was to possess the power of a justice of the police court—(laws of 1846, 469, Art. 1, §§ 2, 6; Art. 2, § 2.) All these officials were, I have no doubt public officers; and they were moreover city officers within the meaning of the constitution. The superintendent of police, captains, sergeants and patrolmen, mentioned in the Metropolitan police bill, are officials of the same character, possessing substantially the same powers and authorized to exercise the same functions as those heretofore existing under somewhat different names; and if appointed for the City of New-York, unconnected with the other territory annexed to it by this act, they should have been elected by the electors of the city or of some division of it, or appointed by some authority of the City. The Police Commissioners, assuming that they were themselves constitutionally appointed, cannot be regarded as authorities of the City within the meaning of the Constitution. Hence it follows, that if the provisions of the statute had been limited territorially to the City of New-York, it would have been in conflict with the section of the Constitution so often referred to. The duty of the police force sought to be organized and governed, was the sole public object of the enactment. If the appointment of this force in the manner directed by the act, is constitutionally impossible, the whole scheme is frustrated. If the public duties with which the act charges the Commissioners cannot be performed by them consistently with the Constitution, their own appointment cannot be upheld; for public officers without the ability to perform public functions, would be an absurdity. If the case stopped here, we should be compelled to hold that the Commissioners were not entitled to execute the official functions which the previous laws committed to the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge." The present case is precisely within the language quoted. The provisions of the twelfth section are limited territorially to the City of New-York. If it be valid, there is no constitutional impediment to vesting in the Board of Metropolitan Police the whole government of the City of New-York, and dispensing altogether with the Mayor, Common Council, and every City official of whatever station. See also the case of The People *vs.* Pinckney, 32 N. Y., 377, and Harbeck *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of N. Y., 10 Bos., 366.

The Legislature cannot do indirectly what it cannot do directly. It could not authorize the Governor and Senate to appoint four officers for the sole purpose of performing the functions specified in the 12th section of this act. For the same reason, it could not authorize four officers already appointed by the Governor and Senate to perform the same functions.

THE DEFENCE.

Ex-Judge Woodruff, in behalf of the Police Commissioners, argued the following points:

The grounds upon which it is claimed that the Board of Metropolitan Police should be restrained from exercising the powers conferred upon it by the 12th section of the Act of April 25, 1867, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the counsel for the Board, are that the act violates the provisions of the Constitution of this State and of the United States. 1. Because it takes from the City powers and privileges alleged to be vested in it of right, and to be franchises which the Legislature cannot destroy. 2. Because the act is a violation of the Constitution of this State, which provides (article 3, section 16) that "no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." 3. Because the Legislature have no power to confer upon the Board of Metropolitan Police any power to pass ordinances. 4. That such an act is an invasion of the pledge of certain license fees to the sinking fund, and.

First—The objection that the powers and privileges conferred upon the Board of Metropolitan Police cannot be taken from the municipal body proceeds upon one of two propositions. 1. That the transfer violates some contract, involved in the charter of the City of New-York, or the statutes relating thereto, or 2. That the authority to exercise these powers and privileges is a franchise which is in its nature property, and cannot be taken away without compensation. Neither of these objections have any just foundation.

The powers and duties devolved upon the Board of Metropolitan Police, by section 12, are those theretofore conferred by laws and ordinances upon the Mayor, the Common Council, the Mayor and Common Council, and all other boards and officers, (except the Metropolitan Board of Health,) of the City of New-York, in respect to: 1. Theatres and places of public amusement. 2. Keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers. 3. Junk-shop keepers and junk boatmen. 4. Pawnbrokers. 5. Dealers in second-hand articles. 6. Venders, hawkers and peddlers. 7. Intelligence offices. 8. Auctioneers. 9. Hackney coaches and carriages, and the owners and drivers thereof. 10. Carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, public porters and hand cartmen. 11. Omnibuses and omnibus drivers. 12. Cars and car drivers.

And the power to alter, modify, amend or repeal all ordinances in relation thereto. The powers thus conferred include the regulation of the several occupations and persons so designated, and the licensing thereof.

A. Without inquiring at this place into the origin of the powers heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty over these subjects, (whether derived from charter or from specific legislative enactments,) the defendants insist:

1. The delegation of powers such as these neither invested the municipal body with a franchise in the nature of property, nor constituted a contract within the meaning of the constitutional inhibitions.

2. They are mere police or governmental powers delegated by the State, revocable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and always subject to its control and direction.

3. The power to make ordinances conferred upon a municipal corporation, is a mere power of legislation. That power is supreme in the Legislature, and though it may delegate such power to a municipality for certain purposes in its discretion, for the public benefit, the local Legislature is the mere agent of the State, and such delegation may be revoked whenever in the judgment of the Legislature the public good requires it.

B. Nearly all the powers above mentioned rest in the public statutes in exercise of the general legislative authority of the State, and three only of the subjects mentioned in section 12 are specifically referred to in the City charters.

Clearly as to all except those three, these statutes are as much subject to alteration and repeal as statutes conferring authority upon any officer or agent of the State. The function of legislation over a particular matter conferred by general law upon supervisors, school district officers or a municipal corporation, is a mere agency conferring no vested right. In The People *vs.* Batchelor, 22 N. Y., at p. 138, the general proposition is distinctly stated by Selden J. in these terms: "No one, I think, can doubt the power of the Legislature to withdraw entirely, or postpone the exercise of an authority conferred by itself alone on the Mayor and Aldermen. No provision of the Constitution restricts this power."

C. But in truth the question under consideration is to be determined by the nature of the grant. And powers of the description mentioned are no more irrevocable because they are found in the original charter than when they are conferred by general statutes.

D. The circumstance that fees are lawfully required for licenses does not alter the nature of the power, nor create a franchise which the Legislature may not revoke at its pleasure. (Kent's Notes to City Charter, No. 39, 2. 2.; No. 34, L. L.)

1. In granting licenses the Mayor exercises a delegated power in aid of the general purpose to provide for *good government*, and is *quoad hoc* an officer of the State. He has no proprietary interest in his office, or in its duties or powers. Authorities above cited, and

People *vs.* The Mayor, 7 How. Pr. Rep., 81; Metropolitan Board of Excise *vs.* Barrie, 34 N. Y., 657; Bk. of Toledo *vs.* City of Toledo, 1 Ohio St. R., 622; Calder *vs.* Kurby, 5 Gray, 597.

It is settled that the Legislature cannot make a contract which would prevent control or embarrass the exercise of their legislative powers and duties, which are held for the general welfare and good government of the State and its inhabitants. (Mayor *vs.* Second-avenue Railroad Company, 34 N. Y., 261; Presbyterian Church *vs.* The City of New-York, 5 Cow., 588; Coates *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 7 Cow., 585; Stuyvesant *vs.* The Mayor, 7 Cow., 588; Britton *vs.* The Mayor, 12 Abbott, 367.)

A fortiori no such contract can be implied in a delegation of authority for such purposes.

Second—The provisions contained in sections 12 and 13 of the act are not unconstitutional for want of compliance with the requirement of Art. 3, Sec. 16 of the Constitution.

1. These sections are not local; they relate to the legislative authority (over such of the subjects as to which the power of legislation has been conferred upon the city) held by the city as a public trust to be exercised for the public benefit. They are to operate upon all persons who come within the range of their influence, whether residents of the City and County of New-York or not. The State has the right, and is bound as a duty, to preserve the public order in every part of the State—to protect all persons within the limits of the State in their persons and property; and laws made for these objects, and which inure to the benefit of all who come within their operation, are in their nature general, and not local statutes.

2. The mere fact that a law is to operate with a portion of the State does not make the law local, when the State itself is interested in its execution, and all the people of the State are or may be irrespective of their place of residence, interested in or protected by it. Williams *vs.* The People, 24 N. Y., 405.

3. Besides it has been held that a "bill to regulate the government of a city, containing a large portion of the population of the State, and authorizing the exercise of powers of legislation, which, without it would belong to the Legislature, is not a local bill." Phillips *vs.* The Mayor, 1 Hilton, 483, 489. The People, ex rel. Bradley *vs.* Stephens, 2 Abbott, (N. S.) p. 348.

4. A bill devolving upon others the powers which the Legislature possesses for the purposes of government, cannot be called a local act.

5. The object of the constitutional provision (section 6, article 5) was to prevent corrupt combinations for the promotion of private ends and interests, at the expence of the public, and in sacrifice or disregard of the interests of the State at large—and the misleading of the Legislature by concealing the purposes of a bill combining such projects under a title which does not disclose it; such corrupt combinations for private ends are prevented by forbidding the introduction of two such subjects in one bill, and the eye of the public and of the Legislature is informed of the design by the insertion of the subject of the bill in its title. Although the word "local" is added to "private," it is only to bills of like nature that the restriction applies, and its just meaning is satisfied, by construing it to embrace bills and only bills in which the State itself or the people of the State generally have no interest, and whose provisions are to be executed for the exclusive benefit of a particular locality. Conner *vs.* The Mayor, 2 Sanf. Sup., 355, 361.

Third—And again, if the sections of the bill now in question could be considered local, yet the subject being expressed in the title, their connection with a bill which is general and not local does not invalidate them, or form ground of objection. (Fishkill *vs.* Fishkill & Beekman, Plank Road, 22 Barb. 634; People *vs.* Bradley, 2 Abb., (N. S.) 348; Williams *vs.* The People, 24 N. Y., 405; People *vs.* McCann, 16 N. Y., 58.)

1. The act to authorize the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax is not a local bill—and provision for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the county, out of moneys to be raised by tax, is not an independent enactment, but a means as ascertaining the amount and regulating the appropriation of the moneys so to be raised. People ex. rel. Bradley *vs.* Stephens, 2 Abb., (N. S.) 348, 351 and cases cited.

2. The character of a bill is to be determined by its provision.

Fourth.—If it were doubtful whether the provisions of the section in question were not local, still no constitutional restriction is violated, because the "subject" of the section is expressed in the title. The subject is the powers of the Board of Metropolitan Police and their enlargement.

It is not necessary that the title of a bill should mention the details, or state the object; it is sufficient that the subject is mentioned. (Sun Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* The Mayor, 8 N. Y., 241; Brewster *vs.* City of Syracuse, 19 N. Y., 116; The People *vs.* Lawrence, 36 Barb., 177; Sharp *vs.* The Mayor, 31 Barb., 572.)

Fifth—The act of April 25, 1867, so far as it authorizes the Board of Supervisors to raise money by tax, is either general or local. If it is general, its presence in connection with the sections in question do not prejudice the latter,

1. If both are local, both must fall together.

2. If the sections in question are general, both will stand together.

3. But no reason can be assigned for declaring the provisions in question local, which are not directly applicable to many of the provisions of the bill authorizing the tax levy; and it is inevitable, therefore, that if the sections twelve and thirteen in question fail upon the ground, this whole bill is void.

4. The defendants insist, however, that neither of these subjects belong to the class called in the Constitution local bills. Morris *vs.* The People, 3 Denio, 381. Bill declaring the arrears of the salary of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions a county charge and directing Board of Supervisors to audit and allow it. Held by the Court of Errors, p. 399, that there was "no force in the objection that the act was a bill appropriating the public moneys for local or private purposes"—and did not require a two-third vote—"it was a law making provision for the payment of an honest claim due for services rendered for the public, and which good faith required them to pay. It was for the discharge of a public debt. The authority to the counties to raise money by tax for the proper administration of the government, and although to be applied to the maintenance of county courts, was only in discharge of a State duty to provide means for the proper administration of the government, and the apportionment of the burden to the county in the discretion of the Legislature, was not the appropriation of money to purposes local or private. To the same effect is Conner *vs.* The Mayor, 5 N. Y., 285: "A bill is neither private nor local which regulates the amount and manner of paying the officers of a county for official services, which services are rendered in the administration and execution of the laws of the State, and affect equally the whole citizens thereof who come within their range." (Williams *vs.* The People, 24 N. Y., 405; Phillips *vs.* The Mayor, 1 Hill, 483; The People *vs.* McCann, 16 N. Y., 58; The People ex rel. Bradley *vs.* Stephens, 2 Abbott's; R., (U. S.,) 348, 351, above cited.)

5. That a law is not a local law within the meaning of the Constitution, merely because it is to be executed within limits of a county, or because its administration or execution is intrusted to persons or officers within local limits; but, on the contrary, that a law is not local which contemplates or deals with subjects in which the State at large have an interest, by which they are affected whenever they come within the scope of its operation, is illustrated by the practical exposition of the meaning of the term local in the Constitution given by the Legislature in almost numberless instances, from the time the Constitution was adopted.

Sixth—The power to delegate such authority cannot be questioned. (Tanner *vs.* Trustees of Albion, 5 Hill, 121; Stokes *vs.* The Corporation of New-York, 14 Wend., 88; The Mayor *vs.* Ryan, 2 E. D. Smith, 368; Sill *vs.* The Village of Corning, 15 N. Y., 297; Brandon *vs.* Avery, 22 N. Y., 469, 471; Coe *vs.* Schultz, 2 Abb. P. R. N. S., 197.)

Indeed, the plaintiffs themselves have been in the exercise of most of the powers in virtue of such delegation by the Legislature.

Seventh—There is nothing in the suggestion that the pledge of certain license fees to the sinking fund renders the law in question invalid.

1. The application of the moneys is not diverted from the sinking fund, but continued.

2. If it be said that giving power to the Board of Police to "alter, amend or repeal" the ordinances, would give them authority to divert the license moneys, the answers are several.

1. The general authority thus given must be construed in subordination to any specific right, (if any there be,) acquired in specific cases, which is inconsistent with it. (Hirn *vs.* State, 1 Ohio State R., 15.)

2. The fair construction of the power to amend, alter or repeal given to the Board of Metropolitan Police is that it confers, and only confers such powers of amendment, alteration and repeal as were then possessed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council.

3. There has been no pledge of the license fees which is beyond the control of the Legislature. [*a*] They are governmental and Police regulations, in exercise of the political power of the State for the general welfare. Such powers are never deemed curtailed or abridged by anything in the nature of a contract or otherwise. (See cases under first point.) [*b*] The State has made no pledge of these license moneys. It has simply said the Common Council shall not withdraw them from the sinking fund without the consent of the Legislature. (Laws 1845, Ch. 225, sec. 5, pp. 247, 248.) [*c*] This provision of the act, it may be observed, is a legislative declaration of its own continued control of the subject, and it implies that but for this enactment the Common Council, in exercise of its legislative powers, might have annulled or repealed the ordinance.

4. The whole question as to how the debt of a municipal corporation, which is a political body, shall be paid, is subject to legislative control and direction, whether by taxation, by direct appropriation of its property, or othewise.

5. If there were any constitutional restraint upon the power to alter or amend, or repeal the ordinances, in special cases, this would not invalidate the other provisions of the section.

Mr. Field's argument occupied about one hour, and Mr. Woodruff's about two and a half. When the latter concluded, the hour of adjournment had arrived, and it was finally determined that the Court would convene on Monday next, at 11 A. M., when Mr. Field will make the closing argument.

For plaintiffs Messrs. D. D. & D. Field and Ex-Judge Allen; for the defendants A. J. Vanderpoel, Waldo Hutchins and L. B. Woodruff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE COMMON COUNCIL IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An order was issued by Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday directing the members of the Common Council to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court.

It is claimed that the Legislature passed an act in 1866 directing a market to be built in the Eighteenth Ward; also directing the Common Council to authorize the issue of stocks to raise money for that purpose. The Common Council did not so do, and consequently an order of the Court was issued to compel them. The Common Council, however, have so far failed to comply.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

A boy named Andrew J. Taylor was charged with attempting to sell washed stamps. The accused made the following confession:

My age is 16 years; my parents live at No. 242 Delancey-street; have a stepfather who is a policeman; four months ago I worked in a merchandise broker's office in Wall-street; worked there for three years; from the month of January, when I left, I have been doing nothing; the stamps I am charged with offering for sale I obtained from Charles Rolston, who lives at No. 48 Sheriff-street; Charles got them for his brother Augustus Rolston to sell, and he gave them to me to sell; Charles told me they were stamps gummed over, and that his brother bought them for boys down town, and Augustus gummed them over; I never sold them before; Charley gave me $11 70 worth and I was to keep all over $9; Charles and Augustus do no business.

Geo. A Defendorf testified that the prisoner offered the stamps to him for sale.

Committed for trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

At the time of the adjournment on Friday, the case of The People *vs.* John Kane, for arson, had not been concluded. Several witnesses are yet to be examined for the defence, and it is possible that the summing up by council will hardly be reached before Tuesday.

The following is

THE CALENDER FOR TO-MORROW:

People *vs.* John Kane, arson; Vincent Cody, homicide.

SURROGATE'S COURT, NEW-YORK.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Samuel B. Smith, Bessy Knight, Caroline G. Mitchell, Bernhard Ruhl, Wm. D. Weed, Sarah Talman, Jacob Heinrich.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Mary A. Kenny, James H. Pullman, Jerome Shields, Charles H. Wyville, Mary Clark, Andrew Nilson, Silas Jones, Timothy R. Hibbard, Henry Cohrs, Johannes Kohlberker, Samson Oppenheim, Wm. Trainor, Christian E. Jahn, Wm. Wilson, August Bayrhoff, Ann Burns, John P. Duffy, Mary N. Jones, Cornelius Linehan, Louis Bissier, Charles Fisher, Anna M. Edmond, John Dwyer, Theodore Jost, Wm. Kemptner, Margaret S. Kelly, John Kahrs, Rosanna McKenna, John Cook, Frederick Wortman, Leopold Markthaler.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

have been granted to Catharine M. Loonam, guardian of Elizabeth Loonam, Mary Jane Loonam and Edward Loonam; Michael Sharkey, guardian of John Nailan and Mary Ann Nailan; Joseph W. Lester, guardian of Almira E. McScarve and William M. McScarve; Ishi Craven, guardian of Grace C. Craven, Mary E. Craven, Eveline K. Craven and G. W. M. Craven; John W. Rode, guardian of Daniel Beauregard; Isaac P. Olmstead, guardian of Oscar F. Olmstead and Frank R. Olmstead.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The trials at Special Sessions yesterday were sufficiently uninteresting to suggest the hope that we are on the eve of a reform in morals. Of the 36 cases upon the calendar, two-thirds were for trivial offences, dismissed or visited with but light punishment.

THE PRICE OF INSULTING A STRANGER.

Mr. Jasper Burch, an old gentleman from Westchester County, a farmer, and a member of the Society of Friends, charged David Malone, an unclean, but not rowdy-looking Irishman, with stopping him in the street and finally hugging him and throwing him. Malone, it appears, was drunk and stood at a liquor-store at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, or tried to stand there. When the complainant passed up the street, he, defendant, staggered up to him and asked him to drink; complainant refused; the tempter still persisted, and on further refusal and remonstrance got before the old gentleman and tripped him up. A witness fully corroborated the statement of Mr. Burch. The defendant had nothing to say for himself save the stale and wretched plea that he was drunk. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

OFFAL BOILING.

Frank Egner was charged by Robt. H. Arkenburgh with creating a nuisance in the keeping of an offal-boiling establishment at Sixty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. He went to the defendant's place on Sunday last and saw the entrails boiling in a great kettle and the prisoner attending to the process. He was stirring the contents of the kettle. The stench was almost insupportable even within 1,000 feet of the place. He had received notice to quit from the Board of Health, which he had failed to obey, and ever since his arrest his men had continued the work. Officer Wilson testified to the above facts, and further stated that the other morning when he went and saw the six men at work the prisoner proposed to pay him to keep quiet; said he would make it all right with him; he had made it all right with other officers and would with him.

Some ten or twelve other witnesses were in Court prepared to testify to the nuisance. The prisoner was remanded to prison until next Saturday, when further details of the infringement of the law since the arrest of the prisoner will be brought before the Court.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.

Chas. Williams, charged with indecent exposure in Washington Park, was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The business of the Court of General Sessions to-morrow will be comparatively light. It is expected that the finishing up of the case of Edward McCabe, charged with assaulting Officer McArthur, of the Twenty-third Precinct, in July last, will occupy considerable time. The testimony, which is very conflicting, was concluded on Friday, and to-morrow, counsel will proceed to sum up the case.

The following is

THE CALENDER FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* Edward McCabe, assault and battery, continued.

The People *vs.* Bernard Ford, forgery in the third degree.

The People *vs.* Virginia Hortsins, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Eugene De Angelos, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Daniel Cronin, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John McIntosh, robbery.

The People *vs.* Thomas A. Degnan, robbery.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., will appear for the people.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 25.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Catharine McCarty et al., infants, &c., for leave to sell real estate; report confirmed and order granted. In the matter of the application of Henrietta Crocheron, an infant, &c., for leave to sell real estate; report of referee confirmed and order granted. Wm. J. Walker *vs.* Henrietta A. Walker; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Rhoda Maxwell *vs.* Edward H. Maxwell; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Elizabeth F. Walford *vs.* Wm. W. Ward; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event. Henry J. Beers et al. *vs.* Mary E. Bogart et al.; report confirmed and decree in partition granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 25.

By Judge McCunn.

Fullerton *vs.* Gaylord; motion granted. Fabbri et al. *vs.* Eisner; motion granted. Lockwood *vs.* Burghwout; order settled. Fletcher *vs.* McCarthy; motion granted. Mole *vs.* Mole; motion for alimony granted.

By Judge Jones.

Hills *vs.* Place; amendments allowed, &c., &c.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Garvin.

Lawler *vs.* Beams; motion denied without costs; order to show cause and stay of proceedings discharged.

Important Will Case in Boston.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, by appeal from the decree of the Judge of Probate allowing the will and codicil of the late SARAH BUMSTEAD. The testatrix, who was unmarried, died in Roxbury on the 21st of March, 1865, leaving three wills. The first, dated July 23, 1851, devises the larger part of her property, valued at about $75,000, to the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention, and nominates no person as executor, but leaves the appointment to the Judge of Probate. The second will, the validity of which is in dispute in the present case, was dated April 7, 1853, and was made when she was 79 years old. It devises to the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention a lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Washington-street, near Boylston-street, upon the condition that the Convention shall cause to be erected thereon a block of buildings, similar to the adjacent block, bearing upon it the inscription, "Bumstead Block," and that they shall pay various small sums to certain churches and individuals. The will further devises to JULIUS S. SHAILER and MICHEL HAYDEN a lot of land, with the buildings thereon, near that devised to the Baptist Convention, conditioned to pay annuities in different sums to various relatives of the testatrix, and also appoints SHAILER and HAYDEN executors of the will. There is finally a codicil to the will of 1853, dated Sept. 30, 1857, which makes a slight change in some of the minor bequests, and revokes the nomination of Rev. JULIUS S. SHAILER as executor, and makes MICHAEL HAYDEN, who had married her niece, residuary legatee and sole executor of the will and codicil. These three wills were presented for probate before the Probate Court, and the second, with the codicil, was allowed, with the understanding that the parties interested would present the questions at issue to the Supreme Court. Such action has accordingly been taken by the Baptist State Convention, because the will of 1851 was disallowed, and also because the will of 1853 and codicil of 1857 were allowed, averring that the will of 1851 was never revoked by a subsequent legal will or codicil, and that the latter were obtained by undue influence. JULIUS S. SHAILER appealed, because the will of 1853 was disallowed, and the will and codicil of 1857 were allowed; and JOSIAH F. BUMSTEAD and fifteen others, heirs of the testatrix, appealed, saying that none of the wills ought to have been allowed, but if any it should have been that of 1851. A petition for consolidation of the cases was presented by the heirs at law, that they might be tried together, but upon hearing Judge FOSTER ordered that the case of JULIUS S. SHAILER, appellant, should first be tried, in which is involved alone the validity of the will of April 7, 1853. The issues to be presented to the jury on this will are as follows:

1. That Miss BUMSTEAD was of a sound and disposing mind when the will was made. This the heirs at law deny.

2. The heirs at law and the Baptist State Convention claim that she was not aware of the contents of the will when made. This is denied by the executors.

3. That she was induced to make the said paper by fraud and undue influence practiced by said executors and HAYDEN's wife upon her. This is also denied by plaintiffs.

4. That the said paper was fraudulently changed after its execution by said executors.

Trial of a Goverment Official for Alleged Embezzlement.

The trial of HENRY C. BROWN, charged with embezzling Government funds to the amount of $15,000, occupied the United States District Court at Little Rock two days, and resulted in the jury disagreeing and the return of BROWN to confinement. BROWN was formerly an officer in the Union army, but about a year ago was appointed Deputy Collector and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Chicot and Drew Counties, where he continued to discharge the duties up to about the 1st of January last, when the announcement was made that when at Devall's Bluff, *en route* to Little Rock for the purpose of delivering moneys collected by him, he was knocked down and robbed of $15,000. As there were some suspicious circumstances connected with the alleged robbery, he was arrested at the instigation of Gen. OLIVER, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District, soon after made a confession, and has since been in confinement awaiting trial. The Little Rock *Gazette* says:

"The evidence on the part of the prosecution was mainly BROWN's confession, made to Capt. PATTON and C. P. WASHBURN, at Devall's Bluff at the time of the arrest, and which was substantially as follows: BROWN and BARKER, an associate of his during the war, left Eunice together for the purpose of visiting this city, the former having $11,000 in Government funds. On their way up the river BROWN sews the money in the armless sleeve of BARKER's coat, (he had but one arm,) and on reaching Devall's Bluff he inflicts several slight wounds about the head and neck, fires a pistol so near his face as to burn it, throws his empty pocket-book on the ground, and is soon after picked up apparently senseless. This occurred on the Saturday night before New-Year's day, and on the Monday following BROWN was arrested and detained at the Bluff, and BARKER came to Little Rock; remained a day or two and started for Eunice, but was arrested at Pine Bluff on a telegram sent from this city; searched, and nothing being found on his person, he was released, and proceeded at once to Eunice, where it is said he delivered the coat containing the money to BROWN's wife. The evidence showed that Capt. PATTON went to Eunice and secured from Mrs. BROWN $7,000. What became of the balance did not appear. On the part of the defence an effort was made to show that BROWN's confession was made under compulsion, and that all deficiencies had been so nearly accounted for as to leave no room for a presumption of fraudulent intent. With what success this was done is shown by the sequel—the jury hung six against six."

Six Persons Prostrated by Lightning.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, May 21.

During the heavy shower about 8 o'clock last evening a party of ladies and gentlemen, seven in number, while waiting for the street cars, took shelter under the porch of St. Michael's Church. While they were standing there the lightning struck and ran down the lightning rod, spreading along the ground, knocking down four of the party, stunning another, but very providentially and miraculously not injuring any of them seriously. Mr. H. H. WILLIAMS, Jr., was thrown from near the Church door into the middle of the street flat on his back, but managed to rise and make his way into the Guard-house. The fluid had passed down the left leg of his pantaloons, tearing the cloth in strips, and bursting the seams on both sides of the boot leg, tearing the sock and singeing the leg. His brother, Rev. E. F. WILLIAMS, who preached his first sermon in St. Michael's the previous day, suffered almost identically in the same way, being struck on the left leg, tearing open his boot and sock, and slightly scorching the skin, but simply knocking him down where he stood. Miss HIGHAM experienced a very severe shock, being knocked down and her gaiters torn open. Mrs. WILLIAMS, wife of Mr. H. H. WILLIAMS, Jr., escaped with a slight shock and a light singeing of her dress, which took fire. Miss BURNS received a slight shock. At the time of the occurrence the party were all for a moment completely enveloped in smoke. The steepleman was knocked over by the shock.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. SAMUEL MCKEE, the recent Republican candidate for Congress in the Kentucky Ninth District, has published an address to the Republicans of his district, saying that the election resulted in the success of the advocates of treason and rebellion, and that the Union Party must learn the lesson that there is but one road to success—that liberty, justice and equality must in future be their watchword. He calls upon them, as Union men, to arrange themselves with the Union party of the nation, and says: "Kentucky needs reconstruction, and must have it. She is to-day the most disloyal of all the States. To-day she is more hostile to the national authority than any other State. To-day she openly and flagrantly defies the laws of the nation's Congress. If her people would set her right they must go to work; and, if they will not do it, then the nation's Congress will do this for them."

The mechanics and workingmen of Petersburgh, Va., held a meeting on the evening of the 21st inst. to take action in conformity to the reconstruction measures of Congress. Besides this immediate class of citizens, a number of colored persons and members of the Republican Club were in the Hall, and the gallery was crowded with the former. Speeches were made and a platform of principles was adopted. The latter favors the early restoration of the State under the Military Bill, and guarantees equal civil and political rights to all classes of citizens. One resolution adopted, after debate, declares that there is no antagonism between capital and labor, but each is essential to the true interests of the other.

A letter from Vicksburgh to the New-Orleans *Crescent* says that the prominent politicians in Mississippi are about equally divided concerning the present political policy. Judge Sharkey, Gov. Humphreys, Col. Yerger, of the *Mississippian*, Messrs. Hardy, Ellet and Harris, Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, Thos. A. Marshall, O. R. Singleton, and many other distinguished gentlemen, strenuously oppose a Convention and negro suffrage. On the other hand, Judge Wm. Yerger, Hon. A. Anderson, Hon. W. P. Harris, Judge Brooke, A. Burwell, Col. H. W. Walters, and a number of others more or less known to fame, are willing to accept the Military Bill as the "best they can get."

Hon. D. J. BALDWIN, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, has written to the *Galveston Bulletin* a letter justifying Gen. GRIFFIN in issuing his order relating to juries, saying it was demanded by the lawlessness which prevails, and the neglect of the civil officers to bring the offenders to justice. He says it matters very little to the people whether Mr. THROCKMORTON, and the other officers of Texas intended to execute the laws or not; it is notorious that they did not, and things were very little if any better than they were in MAGRUDER's time.

D. H. MASON, formerly one of the editors of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Press and Times*, has consented to be a candidate for Congress in the Tennessee Fifth District, in the place of Mr. LAURENCE, who declined to run against Hon. JOHN TRIMBLE, provided it should prove that the feeling which exists in Nashville exists throughout the district. Immediate measures will be taken to ascertain that state of sentiment, and if favorable, Mr. MASON will at once take the field. Intense opposition to TRIMBLE, it is said, exists among the colored men.

Gen. RICHARD B. VAUGHAN has commenced an action in the Circuit Court of Pettis County, Mo., against THOMAS ADAMSON and BACON MONTGOMERY, and asks to recover ten thousand dollars damages. The petition alleges that the defendants "seized and arrested the plaintiff, and forcibly compelled him to leave his office and business, and carried him to the Court-house, frequently presenting a loaded carbine, and punching him in various parts of the body with the same, and threatening to kill and murder him, &c."

At a freedmen's meeting in Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th, JAMES H. HARRIS, colored, of Raleigh, was among the speakers, and told his hearers that confiscation was out of the question, and that the only way the landless could become proprietors was by making money and buying the land. He said he did not claim social equality—he claimed all that was given by the Government—nothing more, nothing less—and advised civility, concord, a strict fulfillment of all contracts—temperance, good behavior, industry and honesty.

Of Hon. ROBERT RIDGEWAY's recent address to the people at Amherst Court-house, Va., the Lynchburgh *Republican* says: "In a long, eloquent and powerful effort Mr. RIDGEWAY appealed to the people to bear up cheerfully under all the trials that now afflict us, to reconcile themselves to the destiny put upon them, to register and vote, and to use all proper means to restore Virginia to her former influence and glory."

An Augusta (Me.) correspondent says the Democrats will not take part in the special election in June on the question of amending the Liquor Law so as to prescribe imprisonment for the first offence, and that a large number of Republicans who oppose the intensified law will also stay away from the polls. The Republican Press is divided on the question nearly equally.

The following papers in Mississippi oppose reconstruction under the Congressional bill: *Mississippian*, Natchez *Courier*, Aberdeen *Examiner*, Columbus *Index*, Brandon *Republican*, Canton *Mail*, *American Citizen*, *Southern Star*, *Valley Courier*, Oxford *Falcon*, Bay St. Louis *Gazette*, Woodville *Republican*, Yazoo *Banner*, Yazoo *Commercial* and Vicksburgh *Times*.

Hon. JOHN TRIMBLE has accepted the nomination for Congress in the Tennessee Fifth District, saying: "I am in sentiment, principle and measures a Radical Republican, devoted to free thought, free speech, a free press, free common schools and free democratic, republican government—justice to all men, and equality before the law.

The new Republican General Committee, of Albany organized on Wednesday evening by electing the following officers: President, WM. G. WEED; First Vice-President, J. C. CUYLER; Second Vice-President, ROBERT C. BLACKALL; Treasurer, P. M. CARMICHAEL; Secretaries, GEORGE HOPEY, E. K. ROGERS.

FLAKE's Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* utters a protest against the "unwise poems" frequently appearing in Southern papers, and "the continual metaphorical marching and countermarching of the armies of the Confederacy before us on all social occasions." These, it says, are used as political capital to accomplish harm, both at the North and the South.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are having constructed at their shops at Bordentown, a locomotive of sufficient power to draw one hundred cars laden with coal in one train. It is a ten-wheel engine, having six drivers four and a half feet in diameter, with a stroke of twenty-four inches.

The Boston papers say that the public library of that city, having recently received volumes formerly belonging to the late JOSIAH QUINCY, now contains the most perfect set of United States documents in existence, more complete than can be found even at Washington.

The County Court of Arkansas County (Ark.) has appropriated $5,000 to purchase bread and other provisions for the use of the destitute people of the County who are unable to procure subsistence otherwise.

A daily paper is to be started in Vicksburgh, Miss. The first number is to appear June 1, and it is rumored that Col. YERGER, editor of the Jackson *Mississippian*, and Gen. W. A. MCCARDLE will take charge of the editorial columns.

A Fort Wayne girl, SOPHIA KIKLEY, lately compelled her seducer to marry her by bringing a pistol to bear upon him at intervals during the ceremony. She paid her own fees. At least that is the way the Fort Wayne *Gazette* tells the story.

A well-dressed Irishman, somewhat intoxicated, was instantly killed on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, May 20. He stepped on the track in front of an approaching engine as if with the purpose of committing suicide.

A man named MATTOON, residing in Clinton County, Iowa, last week fatally stabbed a young man to whom he had forbidden his house, and whom he caught indulging in a stolen interview with his daughter.

The negro people of Lexington, Ky., wished to hire a public hall there for the purpose of hearing an address from Hon. JAMES SPEED, but the trustees unanimously voted not to let them have it.

Gen. WILLIAM B. STOKES and Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE are holding joint discussions in Tennessee. They spoke in Memphis Friday afternoon, and again on Saturday night.

It is proposed to hold a Democratic Convention in the Kentucky Third Congressional District at Glasgow on the third Monday in June, to nominate a successor to the late Hon. ELIJAH HISE.

The schooner *Pilot* has fished up this year, under contract with the Government, at least forty anchors at different points about Tybee, of all sizes and shapes.

RUFUS A. NOYES, of Landaff, N. H., a Democratic member-elect to the House of Representatives of that State, is dead.

Gen. GRANT for President, and Judge RICHARD BUSTEED for Vice-President, is the ticket nominated by the Radical paper in Montgomery, Ala.

A movement is on foot in Vicksburgh to send negro Congressmen from Mississippi. So says a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*.

A company of the Tennessee State Guards has been sent to Brownsville, the scene of the late disturbance at a Radical meeting.

The North New-Jersey Preachers' Association will hold its third meeting at Sparta, Sussex County, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of June.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association is to meet at Long Branch on Thursday, June 27, and remain in session until the following Saturday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEDIUM-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FORTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 6TH av. and Broadway; first class four-story high stoop brown stone house, 25 by 60,; black walnut finish; very cheap; possession; others $13,000 to $60,000; very desirable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN 48TH-ST.—A NEW BROWN-stone front house, built in best manner, 133 feet 4 inches west of 8th-av., three-stories and basement, with cellar, high stoop. Apply to JAS. BLACKHURST, No. 153 West 48th-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE—A two-story frame house, with nine lots of ground; house has all modern improvements. Also, three three-story frame houses and four three-story brick houses. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, in good order, with all modern improvements, in Ninth Ward; possession 1st June. Apply to AUG. HYNARD, No. 78 Bank-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON ONE OF the pleasantest streets in the 7th Ward, a three-story and extension wooden house, containing all the modern improvements; built in 1863 by the day's work; newly painted and furnished throughout; furniture and carpets of the best quality and new this Winter; everything complete from top to bottom. Address W. R. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—PRESENT owner going to Europe—a cottage-house and furniture, complete as it stands; carriage-house, barn, &c.; price $4,500; lot 100 by 164 feet; situated at Fort Hamilton, Lafayette-av., two blocks from cars; high ground and best sea view in the place. For further particulars inquire of MEYLERT & MALLETT, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

For sale, an elegant two-story and basement frame house, filled in with brick, on Remsen and Woolsey sts., Astoria, L. I. House containing 14 rooms, with piazza front and rear, with cupola, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country; plenty of fruit of the choicest qualities. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desiring to purchase a suburban residence.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country residence of 27 acres, on the Clove-road, Staten Island, one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from Wall-st.; elegant house, containing 19 rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements, water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession; furniture can be had, if desired. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 1,261 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale.

Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, SPLENDID country residence of the late Benj. M. Brown, on Long Island Sound, three-quarters of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depot, in Westchester County; about 44 acres, choice fruit and shade trees, large double house, with 13 rooms in good order; barns, carriage, Summer, &c., houses. Terms easy. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.—Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 2½ STORY, neat outbuildings and cottage, 8 acres fine land, very finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson; 1½ hours by the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; $13,000—very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Roseville, N. J., nine miles from New-York, on M. and E. R. R., comprising seven lots of grounds, with fruit, and a good house containing twelve rooms and bath-room. Apply to C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Elizabeth, a new French house, large, with stable and one acre; all modern improvements. WILLIAM McKINLEY, No. 124 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY, SITUATED IN Brooklyn, in complete running order, supplied with improved artificial coolers, abundance of spring water, so indispensable for Summer brewing, and all other requisites for the business; capacity 60 barrels, with steam power sufficient for double that amount. To an experienced man this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Inquire on the premises, No. 95 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH from $35,000 to $40,000, to enlarge a first-class manufacturing establishment of over 20 years' standing; real estate as additional security if required. With a good business man a liberal arrangement will be made. None but principals need apply; first-class references exchanged. Address J. J. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON Brooklyn Heights, of between 400 and 500 subscribers. Inquire of O.JHARGA, *Times* Office, or C. D. PALLATREAU, No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

A CARD.—FOR SALE, AND SHOW ROOMS TO let, a first-class millinery on Broadway. For particulars address MILLINERY, Station D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

TILTON..........NO. 47 BROADWAY.
LARGE STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—One pair very fine bay mares, 15½ hands high, perfect in all respects. One Westchester carriage, 6 seats, best City make, nearly new. One set best City-made double carriage harness, for sale cheap. Apply at private stable, Houston-st., between De Kalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; dark bay, 6 and 7 years old; owned abroad, and have been used but six months. Apply at No. 18 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, sisters; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class references from last place. Apply at No. 50 St. Mark's-place.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a respectable colored man; is strictly honest, sober, very capable and efficient; his recommendations are of the highest character, and date from the year 1845. Address ANDREW VON UTENDOHL, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man, as coachman; can give eight years' reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 162 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TOWN TRAVELER for any respectable house, either on commission or salary. Address MEAD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, &c., to sell KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER. Pays well. Contains in a convenient form every species of information valuable to business men, for reference purposes. Has no competition. T. D. KELLOGG, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FURNITURE-store; one who understands the business; to such steady employment and good salary will be given. Apply at the furniture-store corner of Myrtle-avenue and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $6, $2 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO BUILD dry stone walls a short distance from the City; also, wanted two laborers. Call on Monday, May 27, at No. 201 Fulton-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A LOCK-PATTERN MAKER TO work in the State of Connecticut; applications from persons not understanding this particular branch useless. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER, one that understands his business, and can bring good recommendations from his last place. Apply at No. 125 2d-av.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, NONE BUT those acquainted with the business need apply at No. 308 Spring-st., corner of Renwick.

BREWER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS brewer of experience and capable of taking the general superintendence of a brewery of 200 barrels' capacity. A person who can fill the above position will be liberally dealt with. Address BREWER, Box 163 *Times* Office.

A PARROT FOR SALE—A GOOD TALKER, young and beautiful. Can be seen at TAYLOR'S, No. 349 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES,

On Canal-st., near Broadway, just completed with modern improvements. Advantageously placed for jobbers, opposite that great resort of Eastern and Western merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply on the premises, No. 252 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT TO LET IN ORANGE County, town of Blooming Grove, about one and a half miles from Oxford depot, and one mile from Craigville depot; well watered and plenty of fruit; house nearly new; size 26x28; a good barn affording stables and carriage room; terms, $75 per month; three months rent in advance. For particulars inquire of S. M. HASBROUCK, No. 264 Country-row, Washington Market, or D. M. SCOFIELD, Oxford depot.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA, PLAINLY furnished for a small family, on the west bank of the Hudson, one mile below Albany; beautiful scenery, surrounded with elm trees, vine-clad verandahs, orchard, kitchen and flower garden, stabling, &c.; a lovely home; terms for Summer months $350, payable in advance. Inquire of Mr. WATSON, this day (Saturday) and Monday, at 710 Broadway, third story, front room.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASANTLY situated near village of Newtown, Long Island; 12 rooms, bath and water-closet, ice-house, filled; two large vegetable gardens; plenty of small fruits and shade trees; immediate possession. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS T. WALKER, 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low. R. C. EMBREE, No. 64 William-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLand, for three or four months from 15th June, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, 2½ acres of land, and fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Apply to S. SMITH, No. 26 Broad-st., or HADDEN & CO., No. 23 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE BASEMENT and sub-cellar, 20x100, well adapted to a wine business; also, in same building, a room on fifth story, with high ceilings, 26x50, well lighted, and well calculated for an engraver. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TO May 1, 1868.—The house at the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; immediate possession given; entrance in 20th-st. Apply to BUCKHAM & SMALES, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful, new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE ON 36th-st., four-story brown-stone, first-class locality, will be let to a family without small children at a very low rate. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 81 Nassau-st., suitable for business purposes; well lighted; immediate possession. Inquire in the boot-store.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS A FURnished cottage, nearly new, eight rooms; seventeen miles from Central Park, and one and a half from depot. Address A. M. B., Whiteplains.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR ON the first floor; also an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, to gentlemen, at No. 66 Amity-st., three blocks from Broadway.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—A TWO-STORY house containing thirteen rooms, with two acres of land; within easy walking distance of Vanderbilt Landing. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to first-class gentlemen without board. Apply at 39 (new number) West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN; also several pleasant rooms with large closets. No. 36 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A NEAT FURnished house; $125 per month. Apply to W. H. HARRIS, real estate agent, Montclair.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO RENT, WITH or without board. Apply at No. 321 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET TO gentlemen, en suite or singly, at No. 110 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LAWYER JUST COMmencing practice in this City, one of a suite of law offices, with use of library; highest references given. Address, LAWYER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs—Two elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD TO GENTLEMEN rooming together, $7 and upward for single rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Transient board $1 50 per day. Lodgings and watchman all night.

LARGE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, with good table, in a house with all modern improvements, near Central Park, 78th-st. References exchanged. Address A. C. W., Mercantile Agency, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.

PARLOR FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to rent, with or without board; also one or two bedrooms. Apply at No. 321 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH one or two bedrooms connecting, with or without board, for single gentlemen. Inquire of Mr. JAMES STEVENS, No. 410 West 42d-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board in a house with all the modern improvements, at No. 71 Macdougal-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND a handsome suite of rooms, with board, at No. 2 East 42d-st., one door from 5th-av.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 48 WEST 9TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 5.—HANDSOME rooms, with board, for a family or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—IN A PRIVATE family; new house, beautifully and healthfully located; four minutes from railroad station, and one hour from New-York; two fine spacious rooms to accommodate two couples; children will not be taken. For further particulars address Box No. 4,748 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Morrisania; house pleasantly located; terms $20 per week; less if permanent. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,710 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE (EPIScopalians) may find good rooms and board in a private family, within 40 minutes of the City by boat. Address L. M., Station D Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of guests June 1, 1867, under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

New-York, May 23, 1867.

THE FIRM OF HENRY V. MYERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY V. MYERS is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm, he assuming all the liabilities.
HENRY V. MYERS,
JOHN TRICKEY.

Mr. H. V. MYERS will continue the business, and will sell the stock on hand, consisting of finest English straw goods, for ladies and children, at an immense reduction in price.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. F. F. QUINTARD as partner in my business. The style of the firm will hereafter be T. B. BYNNER & CO. We shall continue the sale of watches and jewelry at No. 189 Broadway, also at our new store, Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st. T. B. BYNNER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

PARIS—HALL FOR THE SALE OF LEATHER.—Established under municipal authority. To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weights, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Depots for consignments and for buying and selling (with or without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c., &c. Advances made from 60 to 75 per cent. on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted. For further information and for transport of goods address to the ADMINISTRATION OF THE "HALLE AUX CUIRS," rue Censier, Paris.

NATATORIUM FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—Mr. HENRY GEBHARD takes great pleasure to announce to his patrons and friends that a swimming school and swimming baths, salt water, will be connected with his Gymnastic Institution about the middle of June. For particulars and subscription, apply at the offices of the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av. and No. 937 Broadway.

PURE WATER IS THE MOST HEALTHY and makes the best soda-water. The celebrated old Tea Water Well has been reopened, and is now manufacturing Dr. LEATHE'S Soda-Water, No. 146 Chatham-st. Dealers supplied at the usual terms.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND VIENNA, Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, for traveling, shopping and bridal presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF FIFTY TONS; DRAWS 4½ feet loaded. Apply to J. WINANT, Communipaw Ferry, Foot Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use,

available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and

their correspondents.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 24, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 40 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.00 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 80 cents DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.) Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NOTICE.

The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO. STOCK.

Five hundred shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND-holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-holders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BE-COME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July, A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

$25,000.—FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE Land Bonds, entitling the holder to lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICIENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,

Will leave with the above excursion, (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman,) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Government has issued letters commending Gen. Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad.

Applications to join the party, now nearly complete, must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER JAVA OR TRIPOLI must be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER SCOTIA, JUNE 12, 1867.—FOR SALE—First-class state-room berths, Nos. 31 and 32. Apply at the office, Hoffman House.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEUWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE....SATURDAY, June 15
PERFIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO..........ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ..........HILLIARD....SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI..........G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........May 25
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY..........May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........June 1
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY..........June 5
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........June 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The SHERMAN will follow June 8.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, a certified CHECK on the Bull's Head Bank for fifteen hundred dollars, ($1,500,) drawn by E. Boehm & Co. in favor of G. Rogers, No. 44 Pearl-st. The public are hereby notified not to negotiate said check, as payment has been stopped at the bank. A suitable reward will be given by returning the check to the bank or to the office of G. ROGERS, No. 44 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS for the Summer. A COMPLETE line is offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Also, neck-ties, cravats, scarfs, &c., for Summer wear. CHOICE novelties, received by last steamer.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MANTILLAS, SACQUES, SPRING SHAWLS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY
MATERIALS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS,
At retail—a full assortment,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GRENADINE ROBES,
Embracing all the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
ALSO,
CHOICE STYLES GRENADINES,
By the yard, at about half the cost of importation.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION
OVER OUR CHEAP DRY GOODS.
No wonder. Look at our prices for this week.
10,000 yards Muslins at 6 cents.
30,000 yards Muslins (yard wide) 10c., 12½c. These muslins are not trash, like what other merchants are selling for 12½c., but good heavy shirtings.
OUR MUSLINS ARE CHEAP.
Large sale of auction Dress Goods
AT BOTH STORES THIS WEEK.
Look out for bargains. We bought these goods cheap, and shall rush them off at half price.
BLACK SILKS VERY LOW.
Auction lots Marseilles Quilts $2, $3, $4. Half prices.
Auction lots Table Linens, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths, &c., &c.
SUN UMBRELLAS, AND PARASOLS.
10,000 Sun Umbrellas, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
10,000 Parasols, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
2,000 Beaded Parasols, $1 75 worth $3 75.
3,000 Pongees at 50c.; less than wholesale prices.
If you want to see cheap dry goods, go to either of our two stores this week.
FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., near 21st-st., 22d-st., N. Y. C.
No. 113 Fulton-av., near Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

HEAVY DECLINE IN DRY GOODS!
The cheapest goods offered in five years.
Very good yard-wide Muslins, 12½c.
Spring Calicos, very handsome, 10c. and 12½c.; 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, half-price
ALL COTTON GOODS AT MUCH-REDUCED PRICES.
Auction lots of Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloakings, Trimmings.
Auction lots of Black and Colored Alpacas.
Auction lots of Table-cloths, Napkins, Tow - all of which will be found to be
THE BEST BARGAINS IN THIS MARKET.
Splendid line of Cloaks and Shawls.
The Cheapest Sun-Umbrellas and Parasols in the country.
All our Goods are fresh and desirable, and warranted to give satisfaction.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE-CURTAINS, FURNITURE-COVERINGS,
LINENS, COTTONS, AND ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO,
ENGLISH CALICOES, yard-wide, and fine
PRINTED JACONETS.
Fast colors, at only 25 cents per yard.
Will be offered DURING THIS WEEK.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES, &c., &c.
THE BISMARCK SUIT FOR BOYS,
In Linens, Tweeds and Cassimeres,
From $7 to $20 each.
Every variety of Under-clothing
for ladies and children.
Also,
Ladies' Walking Suits and Morning Robes.
Gentlemen's Bathing Suits, Smoking and Billiard Jackets, in new styles and at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 27,
PLAID GRENADINES, handsome quality,
Only 25 cents per yard.
CHENE AND MARLED POPLINS, extra quality,
Only 50 cents per yard.
VERY ELEGANT SATIN-STRIPED POPLINS,
At 75 cents, value $1 25.
Silks, Foulards and every variety of elegant dress goods at prices to correspond with the recent auction sales. Broadway and 10th-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BASQUE SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS,
AMONG WHICH ARE SOME
DECIDED NOVELTIES, BOTH IN CLOTH AND SILK, WHICH ARE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
GRENADINE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.

MACKENZIE'S SACKS AND MANTILLAS.

Acknowledged by the bon ton to be the most recherche in America, and strictly moderate in price, at his new store, 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.

The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

FINE RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, new and rich styles. Closing out at greatly reduced prices, the choicest goods imported. Also closing out, Bonnets and Hats, at
J. BLUXOME'S,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 25th sts.

CHEAPEST RETAIL DRY GOODS store in America is at No. 40 Lispenard-st., New-York, first street below Canal, near Church. Twenty thousand styles of goods retailed at wholesale prices. Come and buy and save 30 cents on the dollar.
J. WOODWARD.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—IN plain centres, suitable for the season; also, black thread lace shawls. J. RUSSELL, No. 13 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

W. L. MACAULEY,
No. 897 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.
Importer of French Millinery and Straw Goods.
The latest novelties in
ROUND HATS and BONNETS.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

The splendid steamboat MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, May 26, and every Sunday following until further notice:

Leave New-York foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.

Leave Newark foot Centre-st. 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 6 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., without exception. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, for Albany and Troy, connecting with railroads to all points North, East and West.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

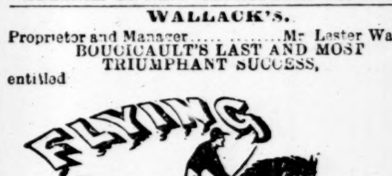
AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO PLEASE THE APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC
THE PRESENT WEEK,
by offering
SUPERB AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.

Engagement for a limited period of the dashing and accomplished dramatic equestrian, pantomimist and actress,

MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
who will appear in the
THE ROMANTIC EQUESTRIAN SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
as performed by her
OVER 500 NIGHTS
in the principal cities of the United States, entitled
MAZEPPA;
MAZEPPA,
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY,
produced with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
and in which will be introduced the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."
The piece cast to the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
VISIT THE MUSEUM,
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
On exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
AND VIEW THE MARVELS OF NATURE AND ART.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
BOUCICAULT'S LAST AND MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
entitled



OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
imported to this country by Prof. Risley, will appear
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in their
MARVELOUS ORIENTAL PERFORMANCE.
Admission..........$1 00
Reserved Seats..........$1 50
Family Circle..........50
Boxes..........$8 00 and $15 00

LUCK AND PLUCK.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD has kindly volunteered to deliver his celebrated and instructive lecture, *Luck and Pluck*, in aid of Southern Masons, at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING, May 27. Doors open at 7; commence 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IS NOW open in Union-square, in a temporary building erected for the purpose. Thirty large stalls, filled with an unprecedented variety of the most elegant articles, useful and ornamental. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the theatres and minstrels can be secured "six days in advance" at the St. Nicholas Hotel Theatre Ticket Office.

THE TURF.

DEXTER AND LADY THORN.

The first of the four great matches between these celebrated horses will be trotted at the
FASHION COURSE, TUESDAY, May 28.

It is mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $2,000. The horses are doing as well as can be, and going very fast. As they are the acknowledged champions of the trotting turf, a great race, and a close one, is to be expected.

The start will be at 3 P. M. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes. Trains from Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

And also a special train at 1:30 P. M.

Ferry from 92d-st. to Astoria, and stages from thence to the Course. An efficient Police force in attendance.
JNO. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock at No. 27 Union-square, west side, a large and valuable assortment of furniture made to order, consisting in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suite covered in silk brocatel, silk curtains, large pier and mantle mirrors, a large collection of paintings, statuary, &c. Dining-room furniture, china and glassware, inlaid tables, mantle ornaments, chandeliers and brackets, centre tables, rosewood bedroom furniture, elaborately carved bedsteads, bureaus, dressing glasses, couches, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, oil-cloths, &c., with kitchen-wares, together with other articles enumerated in the catalogue, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:
About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4½x1½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
36,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes,
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅜ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,
5,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J., for Newark, Paterson and other places on the line of the Morris Canal.

The rates of transportation from Washington will be made known at the time of sale.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING-OUT PLANTS.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 28, at salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st., a large collection of hardy and other bedding-out plants, among which are rare and new imported varieties, such as roses, verbenas, carnations, dahlias, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Theodore Gentil, Esq., executor of Ernest Girard, deceased, viz.:

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The very desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 50 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) south side, 200 feet east 2d-av.; house 25 by about 60 feet, in good order, and contains the conveniences; lot 25 by 89 feet 6 inches.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

SPECIAL SALE—A general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, refrigerators, &c. Also, a large lot of white and fancy china dinner and tea sets, rich vases, bronzes, fancy goods, glassware, toilet sets, &c.

FRIDAY, May 31, carpets and furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL ROMANTIC DRAMA ENTITLED
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
received nightly by densely crowded audiences with the MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
THE PRISONER'S MARCH.
THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE.
THE FALLS OF THE CANAGUGA.
THE ASCENT OF THE CRAG.
THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT.
THE GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
THE GRAND SCENE ON BROADWAY.
THE NEWSBOYS' DANCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GRACE CHURCH TABLEAU.
All hailed with the heartiest evidences of approval.
TREASURE TROVE AGAIN TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Third week of the brilliant Sisters, Miss SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, with a full company of New-York favorites.

This week, the great joint bill of
FRA DIAVOLO AND CINDERELLA,
with Sophie, Irene and Jennie, assisted by T. L. Donnelly, Welsh Edwards, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Wright, Lizzie Davey, and entire company in both pieces.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Admission 75 cents. Grand matinee on SATURDAY

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.
514. Broadway. 514.
Commencement of the
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.
Engagement of the talented and versatile Comedienne
MISS FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in her great personation of
LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED,
in the Drama of that name, supported by a
MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor..........Mr. W. B. Freligh
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR. GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE, and PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE. Mr. PROCTOR as GIO.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
Brilliant and unqualified success of the original burlesque of the BLACK JAPS.
Second week of the side-splitting farce of the
STATUE LOVER.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his great specialty of JAKE.
NEW BALLADS, DANCES AND INTERLUDES.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 26.
THIRTY-NINTH SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mme. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER will sing "Ave Maria," by Cherubini; "Jewish Maiden," by Kucken; Aria, "Dinorah," by Meyerbeer. Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the celebrated pianist, will play grand rondeau de concert, "Krakoirauk," by Chopin; fantasia from the "Doctor of Alcantara," by Eichberg. The orchestra conductor, Mr. G. MATZKA, will perform the overture to "Maritana," selections from "L'Africaine," overture to "Der Freischutz," and festival March. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
STEINWAY HALL,
under the direction of L. F. HARRISON, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, 1867,
TO CONTINUE ONE WEEK.
Monday, 3d—Oratorio of the Messiah.
Tuesday, 4th—Hymn of Praise and Forty-sixth Psalm.
Wednesday, 5th—Oratorio of the Creation.
Wednesday, 5th—Matinee, Miscellaneous Concert.
Thursday, 6th—Orchestra Concert.
Friday, 7th—Oratorio of Elijah.
Saturday, 8th—Orchestral and Military Concert.
Saturday, 8th—Matinee, Miscellaneous Concert.
Sunday, 9th—Grand Sacred Concert.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; the sale of which will commence on MONDAY MORNING at the following places: Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill's, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Steinway and Irving Halls.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
600 BROADWAY 600.
EVERY EVENING,
BROADWAY MINSTRELS.
SIXTEEN ARTISTS OF TALENT AND ABILITY.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

THE NEW-YORK MUSEUM, WISHING to add to their very large and valuable collection, will pay liberally for curiosities of nature or art. Apply at the Museum, or address JOHN BANVARD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.

An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 6?9 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY A native in a short time. Address J. C., Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED FRENCH PROTestant lady as teacher in a family school. Address H., New-York *Observer* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymballs, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three base drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.

The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

For further information inquire at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Trial of Bridget Durgan at New-Brunswick, N. J.—Fifth and Sixth Day's Proceedings—Further Testimony for the Prosecution—An Alibi for Those Accused by the Prisoner—The Prosecution Closed—The Defence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, May 24, 1867.

Important evidence for the prosecution was elicited to-day from numerous witnesses in the case of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL. Much of the testimony, however, was merely corroborative of what has already been given. The accused evinced no more emotion than usual.

NATHAN VARS, Justice of the Peace, who acted as Coroner, and held the inquest on the body of Mrs. CORIELL, was the first witness examined. He exhibited a drawing made by himself of the blood marks on the casing of the door between the sitting-room and kitchen in Dr. CORIELL's house. One of these, shaped like a hand, was two feet and four inches from the floor. He also exhibited a wax impression of the teeth of the accused, made by her in his presence, and identified the knife previously admitted as that which was presented before the Coroner's jury. He said further: At the Coroner's inquest I discovered nothing remarkable in Bridget's conduct in general; there were two instances in which she appeared much excited, and brought her closed hand down on the table; I do not know what produced the excitement; Barney Doyle and Michael Hunt were before the Coroner's jury; Bridget pointed out Barney Doyle as one of the two men who, she said, called at Dr. Coriell's house the night of the murder; at first, after looking around the room a long time, she said, in a low, hesitating voice, perhaps more than once, that they were not present; she did not recognize Barney Doyle till one of the jurors pointed him out and asked if that was one of the men; then she said he was; then she looked around for some time, and finally designated Michael Hunt as the other; she was asked to place her hand on Barney Doyle, and finally, with some hesitation, did so.

Cross-examined—Bridget was before the Coroner's jury perhaps two hours, or more; she was asked whether she did the murder; she denied it.

Henry V. Dunham gave corroborative testimony concerning the appearances at Dr. Coriell's house soon after the murder was committed and concerning the conduct of the prisoner; he said she manifested unwillingness to have an impression of her teeth taken in wax; that Mr. Dayton, one of the Coroner's jury, held Bridget's jaw and pressed the wax against it, taking the impression now in Court; after the impression was taken she said she would not bite on the wax again for any man; at one time she showed a good deal of anger; when brought in to identify Doyle and Hunt, she was weeping, and she said, bringing her fist down violently: "Any man that says I murdered Mrs. Coriell, let him say it now before me;" the witness was present when Anne Linen was before the Coroner's jury; he asked Bridget, "Bridget is this the woman that took the knife from the kitchen and started for the sitting-room to murder Mrs. Coriell at the time you said you knew what she was going to do, and took the child and went out?" Bridget said, "It is;" Anne Linen said: "In the name of God, Bridget, dare you say it?" and Bridget made no reply; the witness identified Anne Linen, Barney Doyle and Michael Hunt, who were in Court; the prisoner at one time accused two other men of the same name, Doyle and Hunt; there were two Doyles and two Hunts; all four were brought before the jury; when all four were present she pointed out Barney Doyle and Michael Hunt.

Cross-examined—She at no time said there were four men; I think at first she designated two of the men and they proved themselves clear, and then the two others were brought in and she put her hand on this Hunt and only looked at Doyle, and when asked if that was the man, nodded assent hesitatingly; nobody cautioned Bridget that she was not obliged to give an answer that would implicate herself.

Simeon Dayton, recalled, confirmed the statements of the last witness concerning the wax impression of the prisoner's teeth.

William Vail identified the bloody clothes of the prisoner and of Mrs. Coriell.

Mrs. Mary N. Rannicon identified a piece of a chair which she found among the feathers rolled up in the burnt tick.

Charles R. Martin testified as other witnesses had with regard to the appearance of things at Dr. Coriell's house the morning after the murder. He said he searched for fresh tracks in the snow leading from the house, but found none; he noticed a perceptible shudder in Bridget when it was remarked in her presence that the knife was found, and her countenance changed before the Coroner's jury; she looked around and her eyes several times rested on Barney Doyle; then she said "where are the Hunts?" the Coroner pointed toward the Hunts and said, "there they are;" I and Morris stepped forward and asked if we were the men; she said "no;" then she pointed out Michael Hunt; then she looked at Barney Doyle again and being asked if that was the man she meant, assented; a book was presented to Michael Hunt to swear him, and Bridget stepped up before him, and said, "Oh, don't!" he saw Anne Linen also pointed out by Bridget; he saw the Constable arrest Bridget; she was taken before a Justice of the Peace, and told on what charge she was arrested; he said he was sorry it was his duty to commit her to jail; she said, "I'm not sorry a bit, for I didn't do it;" I remained, continued the witness, in Dr. Coriell's house all night the night after the murder; Bridget slept there on the lounge, in charge of the constable, in the sitting-room; she went to sleep, I think, between ten and eleven o'clock; she slept soundly till five o'clock; when she awoke she was asked if she slept all night; she said, "Yes;" I took several pieces of calico found in the cow-yard, and showed one of them to Bridget, who said it was hers; I asked her if a piece of ribbon I showed her was not a piece of the dress in which Mrs. Coriell was married; she said she did not know; she said it was a piece of ribbon and hers; she said she wore it about her neck; she was sure it was her ribbon; I told her it looked as if it had been cut; she said: "Yes, it was white, one-half of it, and the other half was purple;" I asked her if the part that was purple corresponded in color to the piece of purple that was attached to it; she said it did; I asked her how the blood came on it; she said she did not know; I asked her how it got burned; she didn't know; I asked her when she last wore it; she didn't know; it was burned, and there were several spots, apparently of blood, on it; I left the ribbon in my memorandum book on my table in my office on Saturday night and went away, and when I returned it was gone, and I have not found it since; I saw pieces of ribbon similar to this at Mrs. Blackford's, where Bridget had lived; I also found a similar piece in Bridget's carpet-bag, which is apparently part of the same ribbon. The witness indentified various articles of bloody clothing previously exhibited.

At this point Anne Linen, the girl accused by Bridget, fainted. She was sitting among the spectators. The prisoner observed it with interest, and looked pleased. She smiled several times. The girl was carried out and the Court took a recess. Anne Linen, who is kept in the jail as a witness, since she has been in jail has been subject to these fainting fits.

At 3 o'clock the Court was open again, and the examination of Mr. Martin was continued: He said he asked the prisoner how her skirt became so bloody, and she said it became so while she was sick; this night-gown (exhibited) she said was hers, and she had not worn it for a good while, and that it became bloody when she was sick; on the 27th, the witness continued, Bridget showed me a number of dress skirts which she had on, one over the other—probably five—and four Garibaldi waists, as she called them, which she also had on; she took her shoes off; I examined them and saw there was mud on the inside of them; her stockings were very muddy; they were blue woolen stockings; she showed me some pairs of stockings, which, with her clothing, I put into her carpet bag; another child's skirt (now exhibited for the first time covered with blood) I found in the cow-yard; in the month of March Bridget told me in a conversation, that she went to the cow-yard or to the barn, about 5 P. M. of Monday, the day of the murder, to get a basket of cobs, and there asked Asa if the Doctor would know his writing, and Asa said he did not think he would; she asked him to write three or four lines to the Doctor; he said she had better say what she wanted to the Doctor and not write it; I asked what it was she wanted him to write; she said she wanted to write about the men's coming; I asked what? she would not tell; she said she would tell the Doctor; I afterward heard Dr. Coriell's conversation with her; he said: "Bridget, you've sent for me to come and see you—what have you to say?" she said Barney Doyle and Michael Hunt came there that night early, asked if the Doctor was in, and Mrs. Coriell told them he had gone to Piscataway; she detailed the story, previously given, with regard to the two men; the Doctor said he did not want to hear any more about that; the witness repeated the conversation of the Doctor with Bridget, as detailed by former witnesses; the witness said he knew Mrs. Coriell well; he thought her a cool, brave woman.

Cross-examined—Bridget seemed to be a cool, collected, quiet woman; Mrs. Coriell was a beautiful woman, friendly and courteous.

George Cornell detailed a conversation with Bridget, in which she related the same story told by her so often about the coming of two men to Mrs. Coriell's house the night of the murder. He asked why she did not run to Mr. Hillyer's house—the next house—instead of going to the store. She said she did not think of it. He asked her how she knew that the bureau was upset. She made no answer to this but said: "Excuse the light;" took the light and left the room. This was in Dr. Coriell's house, about half-past two o'clock, on the night of the murder.

Delia Coyne, sworn—I live at Mr. Vail's, at New-market; I've known Bridget Durgan ever since she has been at Dr. Coriell's house; Mr. Vail's house is opposite Dr. Coriell's; I and Mary Gilroy were the servants at Mr. Vail's house; I saw Bridget the morning of the day on which Mrs. Coriell was killed, about eleven o'clock, in Mr. Vail's kitchen; Mary was there; Bridget asked if we were through washing; we said we were not; she said to Mary, "Hurry up and get through, and come over to the Doctor's in the afternoon, and if you don't come in the afternoon come in the evening, the Doctor is going out; he will not be back before morning; come over before five o'clock;" Mary said she would not go; they went out in the yard together to hang up the clothes; I slept in the top story facing the Doctor's; Mary slept with me; I went to bed about half-past nine o'clock; I was not awakened till the cry of fire; Mary called me and said there was fire; she went to bed first; she was at the window sitting when she told me there was fire; I arose and looked out of the window; Bridget was out at the gate crying; they were crying fire at the time.

Cross-examined—Mary said that when she first got up she heard Mrs. Coriell say, "Spare my life;" she said she thought she heard Bridget's voice; she said she thought that it was Mrs. Coriell and the Doctor that had had some words; she said if it was the Doctor she would never go there after any medicine again; she said the noise was so great that she got into bed and put the clothes over her head for fear she should hear any more of the noise; she said she thought before she left the room that it was Bridget that murdered Mrs. Coriell; there was no curtain at the window; I returned to bed and remained in bed till about six o'clock; Mary remained in the room in about five or ten minutes after the fire she got into bed again and remained in bed till it was time to get up, and got up when I did; dressed and left the room when I did; I do not know whether she left the room after I went to bed; Bridget on Monday afternoon had on the dress spoken of by Mr. Dewitt, which is now torn; I gave her that dress two weeks before the murder.

Mary Gilroy, sworn: On Feb. 25 I lived at Mr. Vail's, in Newmarket; my month was to be up that week; Delia lived there with me; I had been there less than a month and came from New-York; I was that Monday at 11 A. M., at Mr. Vail's; Delia and I were washing; Bridget came over to give Delia some money for a dress she had bought; she asked me to come over before night or the Doctor would be out; I was going to see the Doctor; she said that Mrs. Coriell and the Doctor treated her so well that she ought never to say or do anything; she wanted me to bring Delia over there with me, and she would pay her her money; I went to bed before 9 o'clock; I woke up sick in the night, got up, then went to bed again; as I was going to sleep I heard a noise at the Doctor's; it was like one saying "keep away from me, keep away from me;" it sounded like a lady's voice; I did not pay much attention to it; I thought nothing of it; I thought I heard some one say "don't leave me; come back;" I am not certain; I heard Mrs. Coriell say to spare her life for the baby's sake; this I heard before the words "Keep away from me;" I thought I heard Bridget's voice once, saying "Take Ellen back;" this was after Mrs. Coriell's saying spare my life; this noise did not last long; I did not get up; I got up when I heard of the fire; it was some time after; I fell asleep; we both got up; I saw the blaze out of the window while I was in bed; I looked out and saw them throwing water on the fire till it was out, and then went back to bed again.

To the Court—I had been up walking with the cramps for about twenty minutes before I went to bed; when I heard the noise I covered up my head to go to sleep; that day Bridget told me if I had any clothes to spare to give them to her; that she had not much money.

Rev. Mr. Little recalled—Testified that when Mrs. Coriell's body was found her dress was unfastened in front half way down the bosom; he said also that Bridget the day after the murder said that all the skirts she had were either on her or in her room.

Anne Linen, sworn: The day after the murder I was taken before the Coroner's jury; Bridget was brought in; she said that I went into the pantry and took the knife out of it; she said I was at the Doctor's a few minutes after seven o'clock, and that I went home to the depot and came back about ten o'clock; I said: "Bridget, I leave you to God Almighty;" she made no reply; on the night when the murder was committed I lived at Mr. Child's, near the depot at Newmarket; we had supper for the children at five, then supper for the family at half-past six o'clock; I was there till eight o'clock; when the eight o'clock cars were passing I went over to John Kagan's, to the depot; I stayed till nine o'clock there, with Anne Quigly, went to Mr. Jones' and stayed till ten o'clock, and then went to Mr. Child's again, and a few minutes after went to bed; I did not leave the bed till I was called by my master next morning; I was not at Dr. Coriell's house that night; I talked with Bridget in jail; the day the Doctor came I asked her what the Doctor had told her; she said he said nothing to her, but she told him he himself sent folks to kill her, and she told him to go home to the devil in Newmarket, and stop at home in it, and that she did not want to see him or any other man from Newmarket; she said she demanded her four months' wages from him, and he answered that she would have it time enough; she said she was sorry she saved one; I asked what one; she said "Mary, the baby;" I said, "Bridget, is it the poor little baby you wouldn't save?" she said, "Yes, and I'd get more thanks from the Doctor not to save it;" I had another conversation with her in the jail; she called me over to her cell, and I did not want to go near her, but I went when she called me the second time; she asked what I thought they would do with her; I made no reply then; she asked again, and did I think they would send her home to Ireland; I said I didn't know anything about it; she said she had saved the life of one; I went from the cell and said no more to her.

Cross-examined—I know Barney Doyle and Michael Hunt; the latter is a beau of mine; I've known him three months; I've known Barney Doyle the same length of time; Mary Gilroy has talked to me and called me a murderer in the Jail; I never told Mary in the Jail that I knew who murdered Mrs. Coriell and would not tell; I am 17 or 18 years old.

Mrs. Alice J. Child corroborated Anne Linen's testimony concerning the whereabouts of the latter on the night of the murder.

Barney Doyle sworn:—The night of the murder I came home from work at a quarter before six o'clock; I went to my brother's at half-past six o'clock; came back and had tea; at half-past seven o'clock I went to Charley Pope's store, to get some coffee and sugar; I met Peter Doyle on the way; I stopped at the store, looked at the paper till half-past eight o'clock, and with Mr. Carpenter went home; when I went in Patrick Doyle and my wife were there; John Hunt and I live together; there are no partitions except partitions of lathe and plaster in the house; sounds can be easily heard in the house; when I came home we sat down awhile; two others were there; we had a game of cards till nine o'clock, when my brother-in-law, Ned McCann, came in and sat down; we played till half-past nine o'clock; at ten o'clock I went to bed; I rose next morning about six o'clock; I was not at Dr. Coriell's house that night.

Cross-examined—A child of mine died suddenly; no medicine was given it that I know of; I felt bad about the loss of my child, of course.

Charles Pope and Silas Carpenter corroborated the story of the last witness.

The Court adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The trial was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, as follows:

Mary Gilroy, recalled—I went to bed before Delia the night of the murder; she came to bed twenty minutes after; I was not sick when I came to bed; I was taken with cramps; I got up and walked the room; I did not dress or go down stairs; I was not up more than twenty minutes; I stayed in the bedroom all the time; I had fallen asleep when I heard the noise outside; I hit Delia and told her to get up and see what it was; she said, "never mind;" I did not get up—(knife shown)—I never saw this knife before; Delia and I got up together when we heard the cry of "Fire!" we stayed up but a few moments; I saw a blaze before I left the bed; there was such a blaze that we thought the whole house was on fire; the bed was in the middle of the floor, some distance from the window, and on the other side of the room.

Cross-examined—There were paper window-shades to the windows; the first sound I heard was the words "Don't leave me;" I heard some of Delia's testimony yesterday; I never told her that Bridget killed Mrs. Coriell.

To the District-Attorney—I did not say I did before the Grand Jury; I lived at No. 49 Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, (!) in New-York, before I came to Newmarket.

Michael Hunt testified that before the Coroner's Jury, when the book was offered to him and he was about to swear that he had nothing to do with the murder, Bridget rushed forward and said, "Oh, no, no, no, no!" Bridget said three times that the men were not there whom she accused; when we were pointed out to her she said we were the men, and put her hand on me; I was not at Dr. Coriell's house that night. The witness told where he was that night.

Peter Doyle, Edward McCann, Mrs. Maria Hunt, Catherine Doyle, (wife of Barney Doyle,) Anne Quigley, John Keagan, Margaret Keagan, Thomas Ready, John Hunt, Bartholomew Brent and Israel Lowell, confirmed the statements of Barney Doyle, Michael Hunt and Anne Linen, concerning the whereabouts of the three last-named on the night of the murder.

Dr. A. D. Newell, recalled—Testified that he had applied the paper containing the impression of the imprint of the teeth found on Mrs. Coriell's neck to the teeth of Barney Doyle, Michael Hunt and Anne Linen, and found it did not fit either of them, and that it fitted the teeth of Bridget Durgan exactly; a fresh imprint in wax and also one in plaster, taken yesterday morning by the witness of the upper jaw of the prisoner, was exhibited; the plaster cast was found to fit the wax impression first made by the Coroner.

Jas. H. House, recalled—Testified that Bridget told him that she was at the outhouse, where the knife was found, before daylight the night of the murder; Bridget told him that she had been in this country about two years.

John C. Conover testified that he saw Bridget go to the outhouse the night of the murder.

Dr. Coriell, recalled—Testified that his wife was in the habit of wearing corsets; that the knife previously shown was the sharpest knife in the house previous to the murder.

Cross-examined—On the 25th of February I still owed Bridget wages; there was no dispute between us about wages; I owed her $23 50.

To the Court—Table cloths were kept in the bureau; up stairs and in the sitting-room; never in the bedroom; it was Mrs. Coriell's habit to wear a night-cap in bed; I saw Mary Gilroy at my house a day or two before the murder; she was there in the evening, sometimes an hour or an hour and a half; the week before the murder she was in my house two or three different nights, and staid an hour or more; she came with Delia, to see Bridget; I think she was not always with Delia; Bridget one night called me, and I prescribed for Mary an anti-spasmodic and a cathartic; this was about a week before the murder; at eleven o'clock of Feb. 25 I did not know myself that I was to be out that night; I had no engagement then for that night; at three and a half, or quarter of four o'clock I first knew that I was going to attend a labor case that night; Lewis Cuff came for me, and the family heard the call; Bridget could have heard it; the kitchen door was open; (child's chair exhibited;) I know this chair; it belonged in my house; it was not broken as it is now the night before the murder.

Mrs. Snediker, recalled, testified that from the appearance of the body after the murder Mrs. Coriell had evidently undressed for bed; she had no night-cap on.

Mr. Little, recalled, said he asked Bridget why she did not have her outside dress on when she first came to his house the night of the murder; she said she threw it in the stairway, and was about to go to bed when Mrs. Coriell told her to take the child, and she took the child in the kitchen and staid there until the men came.

Delia Coyne, recalled—When I woke up at night, at the time of the fire, Mary Gilroy was sitting at the window; I saw a light; I don't know whether it was a blaze or a light; I said the house must have been set a-fire by some one; she said, no; they had set the house a-fire during the muss they had over there; she said that Bridget had said, "If there was a noise over at Dr. Coreill's, would you hear it?" (Objected to and excluded.)

Mary Gilroy, recalled—I said the house had been set on fire in the muss; the week before Bridget wanted Delia to stay with her all night; I asked if she was afraid to stay alone; she said, "If there was a noise in the house would you hear it?" she wanted me to stay.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Garnett B. Adrain, of counsel for the accused, addressed the jury. He reminded them that the evidence in the case was purely circumstantial, and admonished them not to give too much weight to presumptive evidence. Conclusive evidence of the quiet and amiable character of the accused would be laid before them. He inquired what motive there was for the commission of such a crime by the defendant. He claimed that there was none. He would show also that the defendant had been subject to fits. The defendant was weeping there before them. Murderers did not weep.

While Mr. Adrain was addressing the jury the accused placed her handkerchief to her eyes and appeared as if weeping. During the rest of the session she did not remove her handkerchief once. This is the first time during the trial that she has done this.

Patrick Nicholson, of No. 85 Mulberry-street, New-York, was the first witness for the defence. He testified that he had been in this country three years; I am from the County Sligo, Ireland; I knew Bridget and her family in Ireland; her father died over two months ago; her character, as far as I knew it, was of a good, honest, industrious and inoffensive woman.

Cross examined—I formerly lived at No. 151 Leonard-street, with John Nicholson, a cousin of mine; I first saw Bridget in this country at Luke Boyd's, in Park-street, between Duane and Pearl.

Wm. McDonald Coriell sworn—Bridget Durgan was a servant at my house, in Plainfield, N. J., for six or seven weeks, and left last October; I never saw anything amiss about her; she seemed to be quiet and timid.

Mrs. Wm. McDonald Coriell, wife of the last witness, gave similar evidence.

Steele Blackford, residing near Newmarket, N. J., testified that the accused lived with him; she appeared to be peaceable until she got ready to go away.

Cross-examined—When she got ready to go away she told my wife she lied; she seemed to be quite "riled" when she said this; I discharged her for telling tales about my family.

To Mr. Adrain—My wife accused her of stealing flowers of hers which she (Bridget) had in her hat, and Bridget said, "It is a lie."

Lewis Dayton, of Piscataway, N. J., testified that the accused had lived with him, and as far as he saw, was quiet; I got her from Castle Garden, New-York; she left my house on account of a misunderstanding about her wages; she came back and afterward left without any cause.

Mrs. Mary Dayton gave similar testimony, and said Bridget had a fit while at her house; Dr. Coriell attended her.

Catharine Vincent testified that Bridget had lived at her house; that she had fits, and that Dr. Coriell attended her and came every third day; in these fits she was stiff as a board and unconscious; her eyes seemed affected; blood would come out of her mouth.

Cross-examined—She stayed three weeks at my house, and had fits every day during that time.

Abner S. Coriell testified that the accused had visited his store in Newmarket and always seemed peaceable.

Charles R. Martin (recalled for the prosecution) testified that Bridget had acknowledged that the dress found at the foot of the stairs in Dr. Coriell's house, part of which had been torn off, was hers, and that he found a piece of the dress in the cow-yard partly burned.

Mrs. Annie J. Blackford confirmed the testimony of her husband, Steele Blackford, with regard to Bridget's stealing flowers, and when accused of it telling Mrs. Blackford that she lied; the witness identified the pieces of ribbon found in Dr. Coriell's yard, and which Bridget had said belonged to her, as ribbon that had belonged to the witness.

The Court here adjourned to 11 A. M. Monday.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Now that the regular Spring season has fairly opened, considerable activity is observable in National Guard circles. To-morrow the Field-day of the Second Brigade takes place at East New-York; on Tuesday the Cavalry Brigade have their annual Field-day at East New-York, and on Wednesday the Fourth Brigade will assemble at Tompkins-square for exercise in the school of the brigade. We present our customary weekly summary of the National Guard movements for the past week:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 18, 1867:

Fifth Division—Original Staff Appointments May 7, 1867: Paul J. Jones, Assistant Adjutant-General; Alfred Neafie, Inspector; James E. Curtis, Engineer; John W. Young, Judge-Advocate; Addison J. Clements, Ordnance Officer; John C. Brodhead, Quartermaster; B. Gage Berry, Commissary of Subsistence; Matthew T. Trumpbour, Aid-de-Camp; Arthur W. Thomas, Aid-de-Camp.

First Brigade Infantry—Edward Gilon, Inspector, April 29, 1867, original vacancy.

Second Brigade Infantry, Original Appointments—John Martin Charles Frolich, Assistant Adjutant-General, May 2, 1867; John A. Godfrey, Inspector, May 10, 1867; Stephen D. O'Keefe, Ordnance officer, May 10, 1867; Louis F. Georger, Commissary of Subsistence, May 10, 1867; Charles H. Heyzer, Aid-de-Camp, May 10, 1867.

Seventh Brigade, Original Appointment, May 15, 1867—Charles O. Le Count, Commissary of Subsistence.

Ninth Brigade, Original Appointments, May 9, 1867—Chas. E. Davis, Inspector; James McKown, Engineer; John M. Bailey, Judge-Advocate; W. D. Woodhall, Ordnance Officer; George H. Treadwell, Quartermaster; John L. Staats, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence; Archibald Winnie, Aid-de-Camp; David A. Teller, Aid-de-Camp.

Twenty-fifth Brigade, Original Appointments, May 1, 1867—Theron E. Parson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Gilbert H. Reynolds, Ordnance Officer; Wm. H. Ward, Commissary Subsistence; Whitney Williams, Aid-de-Camp.

Third Regiment, Infantry—James A. Baker, Commissary of Subsistance, May 10, 1867, original appointment; Wm. A. Wallace, Adjutant, May 10, 1867, *vice* Charles H. Heyzer, promoted.

Fourth Regiment, Infantry—Wm. G. Davis, Adjutant, April 29, 1867, *vice* Robert W. Leonard, promoted; Robert W. Leonard, Major, April 18, 1867, *vice* Wm. Ferguson, resigned; Frederick Roosevelt, Second Lieutenant, April 24, 1867, *vice* Peter Bregel, resigned.

Fifth Regiment Infantry—Philip F. Smith, First Lieutenant, April 17, 1867, *vice* Charles Marquardt, appointed Adjutant.

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Peter Dimler, Second Lieutenant, May 13, 1867, *vice* P. Schlee, resigned; Maurice Cohn, First Lieutenant, April 16, 1867, *vice* Lyons, resigned; Charles H. Raynor, Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1867, *vice* Henry Simon, resigned; Max Zenn, Captain, May 7, 1867, *vice* Banuman, resigned; Abraham Shenfield, First Lieutenant, May 7, 1867, *vice* Max Zenn, promoted; Harris S. Katzenberg, Second Lieutenant, May 7, 1867, *vice* Stackelberg, resigned.

Seventh Regiment Infantry—Robert M. Weed, Quartermaster, May 1, 1867, *vice* Edward Bernard, resigned; Joseph Dore, First Lieutenant, May 1, 1867, *vice* E. B. Smith, resigned; Darius Ferry, Jr., Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1867, *vice* Joseph Dore, promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Original Staff appointments, May 11, 1867: William E. Fitch, Adjutant; Edward K. Rogers, Quartermaster; Edward W. Monteath, Commissary of Subsistence; A. A. Farr, Chaplain; Daniel S. Benton, Major, May 9, 1867, *vice* J. S. Dickerman, appointed on Brigade Staff; Michael Scheidler, First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1867, *vice* Wm. Mix, Jr., resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment—Original appointment May 14, 1867: John P. Scrymser, Commissary of Subsistence.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—Original appointment, May 7, 1867: Andrew B. Jones, Commissary of Subsistence.

Twenty-ninth Regiment—Ezra Sible, Captain, May 2, 1867, *vice* John Whitlock, removed from District; Erastus C. Chase, First Lieutenant, May 2, 1867, *vice* Ezra Sible promoted; James Gannon, Second Lieutenant, May 2, 1867, *vice* E. C. Chase, promoted.

Thirtieth Regiment—James W. Thompson, First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1866, *vice* D. M. Stedenson, removed from District.

Thirty-fifth Regiment—Lewis C. Greenleaf, Captain, May 10, 1867, *vice* John N. Baime, removed from district; George M. Ackford, First Lieutenant, May 10, 1867, *vice* John Coskrove, removed from district.

Fiftieth Regiment Infantry—Luther C. Simons, First Lieutenant, May 4, 1867, *vice* W. W. Taylor, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Josephus Regna, Engineer, April 28, 1867, *vice* Arndt Rosenthal, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Adam Hens, Captain, April 22, 1867, *vice* C. Steyner, removed from State; Ritter C. Badley, Second Lieutenant, April 22, 1867, *vice* Geo. H. Mamm, resigned.

Seventy-sixth Regiment—Ogden Burlingame, Captain, April 20, 1867, *vice* Frank Burgett, resigned; John J. Hickey, First Lieutenant, April 27, 1867, *vice* George W. Miller, removed from district.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Frank Keller, Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1867, *vice* Otto Winkler, resigned.

First Battalion Light Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—James E. McNulty, Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1867, *vice* Edward J. Kelley, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New-York have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 18, 1867:

MAY 13. Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. James S. Graham.

MAY 15. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. H. M. Heimerdinger, Capt. Matthew Riordan, Second-Lieut. George Lone.

MAY 15. Third Regiment Infantry—Capt. James C. Corbett.

MAY 17. Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Col. Geo. W. Dunn.

MAY 17. One Hundreth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Solomon Rice.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE.

The following general order is published for the information of commissioned officers:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 18, 1867.

Extract from Chapter 502, Laws 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—"The Commander-in-Chief shall be empowered to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations in regard to the disbursement, and accounting for the regimental funds of the several regiments, as may, by him, be deemed necessary to secure a proper disposition of and accountability for such funds."

In accordance with the above provision the following rules and regulations are hereby established:

1. No account for service, made by any officer, shall be allowed at any session of the Board of Auditors in excess of $25, unless the same may be for services rendered as a member of a Regimental Court-martial, or shall, upon reference, have been approved by the Adjutant-General.
2. A warrant shall be drawn upon the County Treasurer for the payment of each account, and shall be drawn payable to the order of the person making the demand; and no warrant shall be drawn in favor of any officer or person for funds to be disbursed.
3. No account shall be paid from the fund for services of officers or men for any drill or parade.
4. No account for rent of armory or services of armorer shall be paid from the fund, as the same are made by law charges against the county in which the regiment is located.
5. All accounts, when paid, should be properly receipted and filed by the Secretary of the Board of Auditors.
6. Within ten days after the session of the Board of Auditors the Secretary shall transmit to the Inspector-General an abstract of the accounts allowed at such session, and if upon examination such abstract shall appear correct, and the several accounts properly payable from the regimental fund, the Inspector-General shall certify his approval to the President of the Board of Auditors; and no session of such Board for the audit of additional accounts shall be held until such approval of the accounts previously audited shall be certified by the Inspector-General.
7. The abstracts mentioned in the last paragraph shall be in such form as the Inspector-General may direct and shall distinctly state the name of the person to whom each sum is payable, for what purpose the account is rendered and the date of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

[Official.] S. E. MARVIN, Adjt.-Gen.

J. B. STONEHOUSE, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

FORM OF BRIGADE REVIEW.

Maj. Gen. SHALER, commanding the First Division, has issued the following order relative to the form of a brigade review. It is to be hoped that hereafter the ceremony will be made uniform throughout the Division:

"The following form of a brigade review will hereafter be observed in this command whenever the parade ground will not admit of the formation of deployed lines. The brigade will be formed in line of battalion columns by divisions, right in front, or double column at full or half distance, at shouldered arms, with thirty paces intervals between battalions. Colonels will be posted ten paces in front of the centre of their respective columns; Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Adjutants and Sergeant Majors, on the left of their respective columns, as prescribed by infantry tactics; non-commissioned staff officers five paces in rear of the file-closers of the rear division; staff officers, according to rank from right to left, five paces in the rear of non-commissioned staff. Bands will be posted on the right on a line with the first divisions; the left of them four paces from the right flank of the columns. The field music in rear of the bands. The Brigade Commander will be posted twenty paces in front of the line of Colonels, opposite the centre of his brigade. His staff in one rank in his rear; his flag and orderlies (if any) immediately in rear of the staff. A camp color will be stationed to mark the position of the reviewing officer, at a hundred paces in front of centre. When the reviewing officer takes his position, the Brigadier-General will command: "Prepare for review." The Colonels will repeat this command, and add: "Rear, open order." The Brigadier-General then commands: "March!" repeated by the Colonels. The Colonels seeing the ranks aligned command: "Front," At the command "March," the company officers will take post four paces in front of their companies. The color-bearer will march four paces in front of the centre of the first division; the color-corporal replaces the color-bearer. The Brigadier-General will then command: "Present—Arms." Commanding officers will immediately face to the front and salute. The reviewing officer will then ride to within twenty paces of the brigade commander and acknowledge the salute. The reviewing officer having acknowledged the salute, the Brigadier-General will command: "Shoulder—Arms." The reviewing officer, joined by his Staff, goes to the right of the line and passes along the front around the left and along the rear. While the reviewing officer is passing along the line, the band on the right only will play, and when he turns off to take his position at the camp color, the music will cease and the Brigadier-General will command: 1. "Close order—March." 2. "Columns close in mass—March." These commands will be repeated by the Colonels. The line will then be broken into column by battalion in mass, right in front. The Brigadier-General will then command: 1. "Right shoulder shift—Arms." 2. "Pass in review, guide right." 3. "By the head of column take wheeling distance." In passing in review, the position of the different officers and non-commissioned staff will be the same as described in general regulations, except that the Brigadier-General will ride six paces in front of the centre of his Staff, and his brigade flag and orderlies (if any) six paces in rear of his Staff. When the line is ployed into column the Staff will keep well closed up to the rear division of their respective regiments; and the bands and field music will face to the left with their battalions, and march ten or twelve paces before wheeling by file to the right into the general column. In passing in review the music of each regiment will wheel out of the column in front of the reviewing officer, and will reenter it in rear of its regiment as soon as the regiment has passed. Each Colonel will command "Shoulder—Arms," when within forty paces of the reviewing officer. In this form of review all mounted officers will remain mounted. The troops will march past the reviewing officer in quick time only—all officers saluting. Each regiment, after passing the reviewing officer, will be closed in mass on its leading division, without halting, by the commands of its Colonel, and halted opposite the position it occupied in the line. The line will then be reformed, and half or full distance taken on the first divisions, by command of the Brigadier-General, and the review will terminate by the ranks being opened, arms presented, &c., as previously described. If the formation be a simple column of divisions, and it be the wish to pass in review by company, the Brigadier-General after breaking from line into column, will command: 1. 'Right shoulder shift—Arms.' 2. 'Pass in review, guide right.' 3. 'By the head of column, by company, take wheeling distance.' The first company will move forward at once; the second company will oblique to the right as soon as it is disengaged from the first, and forward when it covers the first; the third moves forward when it has its proper distance from the second, and so on to the rear of the column. After passing in review, the divisions will be reformed, and the battalion closed in mass as before described."

FIELD DAY OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

The Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, comprising the Fourth Brigade, will assemble, in full uniform, for exercise in brigade evolutions, review and inspection, on Wednesday the 29th inst. Brigade line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right on Fourteenth-street, west side, at 2 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments will report the arrival of their commands to the Assistant Adjutant-General upon the ground at 1:45 o'clock. Any failure to comply with the above will be considered as disobedience of orders. Commandants of regiments will consider and treat any failure of any portions of their commands to comply exactly with such orders as they may issue for the prompt assembling of their regiments as direct disobedience of orders. The above having reference to promptitude will be considered as standing orders in this command. The First Division parade-ground, Tompkins-square, will be made use of should no more extended ground be obtained upon New-York Island.

Gen. ASPINWALL says, very sensibly, that the use of the open ground at East New-York is attended with such manifest disadvantages that, in his opinion, formed from experience, brigade drills had better be dispensed with than to make use of that locality. With every disposition on the part of officers and men to observe and maintain decorum, an expedition to East New-York, even though no actual breach of discipline takes place, has so many demoralizing elements connected with it that any improvement of a military character which can be attained in the brief time permitted for instruction does not compensate; and, while the Commanding-General most earnestly desires that his command should have every opportunity for attaining that degree of proficiency in evolutions of the line which some of the regiments have attained in battalion movements, nevertheless his solicitude for the general military welfare of his command prohibits his ordering any more drills at East New-York.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

In accordance with General Orders No. 4 from Brigade headquarters, this regiment will assemble in full uniform, for exercise in brigade evolutions, review and inspection, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 12:45 P. M. The band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant, at 12:30 P. M., at the same place. Commandants of companies will form their commands at 12:30 P. M. at the armory. First Sergeants call at 12:45 P. M. Regimental line will be formed in Great Jones-street, right resting on Broadway, at 1 P. M.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 13, from Brigade Headquarters, a Regimental Court-martial, to consist of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. ROBERT W. LEONARD, is ordered to convene at headquarters on Thursday, the 6th of June, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this regiment which have not yet been tried.

THE NINTH REGIMENT ANNIVERSARY.

This regiment will assemble for parade at the Armory, in full uniform, (white gloves,) to-morrow, May 27, to celebrate the sixth anniversary of its departure for Washington, to take part in defending the nation's honor during the late rebellion. Roll-call of companies at 2 o'clock, P. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music, will report to the Adjutant same time and place. Field and Staff, (mounted,) will report to the Colonel at 2:30 o'clock. Line will be formed in Twenty-sixth-street, right resting on Broadway.

After the ceremony of dress parade the regiment will proceed to the City Hall, where a stand of colors will be presented by the City authorities, and the command reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council. The Commandant expects every member of the regiment, not on furlough or sick list, to report for duty. The occasion will revive grateful memories of veterans and comrades fallen, whose heroic deeds have gained for the Ninth its glorious record; while the generous evidences of both State and City in recognizing your honorable service in the United States Army, will, he is sure, inspire you to a continuance of soldierly conduct, which at all times invests the citizen-soldier with the respect and confidence of the people.

The anniversary reception will be held in the evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Members in the uniform of the Ninth will be admitted with ladies. A limited number of tickets have been issued for the admission of friends.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

In compliance with brigade orders this regiment will parade (dismounted) fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with one day's rations, on Monday, May 27. Regimental line will be formed in Canal-street, right resting on Centre-street, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. The field and staff will report (mounted) to the Commandant, and the non-commissioned staff and color guard to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Quartermaster MAHLSTADT will furnish transportation for the regiment to East New-York *via* Grand-street and Division-avenue ferry. Battery H, Capt. KARL KLEIN, is detailed for escort and guard duty on the day of the above parade, (mounted as troop,) and will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General on Washington parade ground, at 9 o'clock A. M. Major O'GRADY is now in command of this organization—Col. TELLER being on furlough and Lieut.-Col. DIEHL having gone to Germany.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with General Orders No. 7, from brigade headquarters, this command will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, on Wednesday, June 5, at Tompkins-square. Line will be formed at 12:30 P. M., at the armory; company roll-calls at 12:15 precisely. The field and staff will parade mounted. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before formation. Ordnance Sergt. DANIEL EDWARDS will see that each member is supplied with twenty-five rounds of percussion caps before leaving the armory.

The following-named persons, having been legally transferred from Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G., to Company C of the same regiment, on the 5th day of October, 1866, they cease to be members of Company F from that date: Privates Thomas C. Marcellin, Edward S. Baker, Jr.; Walter Able, Peter B. Conklin, Jos. Howard, Peter Virtue, Seth M. Corwin, Wm. R. Evans and Geo. McDougal.

ANNIVERSARY PARADE AND HOP.

As we announced a few days since, the Fourteenth Regiment assembled at the City Armory in Brooklyn, on Friday last, to celebrate the sixth anniversary of their muster into the United States service. The weather being all that could be wished, the regiment turned out in full strength. The command wore, for the first time, the white leggings, which makes a great improvement to the chasseur dress worn by this regiment. Everywhere along the march the Fourteenth were cheered by the kindly smiles of the fair ones of Brooklyn, and in most of the streets through which they marched the residents displayed the flag of the Union, which the gallant Fourteenth fought to preserve. At the City Hall the Mayor received a marching salute. After marching through the City they halted at Fort Greene, where, in 1861, this regiment encamped while waiting orders to proceed to Washington. After a short rest, the regiment closed the afternoon's celebration by a dress parade. In the evening Company D, Capt. BALDWIN, gave a social hop, at which there was a numerous attendance, and we noticed a large representation from the different Brooklyn and New-York regiments. All present seemed to enjoy themselves, owing to the good management of the Committees. We understand that Company B, Capt. NICHOLS, propose giving a pic-nic at Leffert's Park, Brooklyn, during the month of June.

FIELD DAY OF THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

The Eleventh Brigade will assemble at the new parade-ground, corner of Franklin-avenue and the Coney Island Plank Road, in the town of Flatbush, on June 4. The several regiments and the Howitzer Battery will assemble at such hour in the morning as may be directed by their several commandants, proceed to the parade-ground and practice, during the morning, regimental and company drill. At 2 o'clock P. M. brigade line will be formed and the command will be practiced in evolutions of the line and in the firings. The parade will be dismissed at 5 o'clock P. M. Requisition will be made by the several commandants for the necessary ammunition. One day's rations will be ordered and a supply of cool water provided by commandants.

PARADE OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, under command of Brevet Major-Gen. JAMES JOURDAN, paraded on Thursday last, with Gratula's Band, and took a field day at the Capitoline grounds, where all the exercises were thoroughly practical. The regiment is taking high rank for proficiency under the rigorous discipline of their new commander. During an intermission in the drill the officers sat down to a table bountifully supplied, and to which the members of the Press were courteously invited and cared for by Lieut.-Col. THOMAS S. DAKIN, who had them under his hospitable charge. The Thirteenth Regiment was organized in 1838. The battalion consisted then of only two companies—the "Constitution Guards" and the "Brooklyn Cadets." Other independent companies were added from time to time, forming a sort of independent battalion until 1847, when it was reorganized under the new Militia Law, and continued under the command of Col. ABEL CLARK until 1861, under the name of "The National Greys." April, 1861, the regiment, under Col. ROBT. B. CLARK, entered the United States service 1,089 strong, and served at Baltimore and Annapolis during the three months' service, after which its ranks were reduced by excessive volunteering. In May, 1862, the regiment, with 718 men, was again called to the front, and served for three months at Suffolk, Va., under Gen. MANSFIELD. On returning home the organization was kept up until called to the front again, June 20, 1863, at the Pennsylvania invasion by Gen. LEE. At this time Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD had command, and maintained it until June 18, 1866, when he resigned and Gen. JOURDAN was elected.

THE SWORD EXERCISE CONTROVERSY.

A dispute has arisen between Messrs. O'ROURKE and LA RUE, in regard to their individual merits as teachers and exponents of the sword exercise. Although it seems a very pretty quarrel as it stands, we sincerely regret its existence, as it will no doubt tend to discourage the officers in their efforts to secure a practical knowledge of the use of the sword. It appears to us that the offer of Capt. O'ROURKE to contest the question in public, by a trial of skill, is a very fair one, and would, if carried out, be of great interest to the members of the National Guard. Anyone who has seen the testimonials in possession of Capt. O'ROURKE, from the leading Generals of our regular and volunteer army, obtained by him during the war, cannot but believe him to be a first-class swordsman, and his system is one of the very best extant. Why not arrange a trial of skill, and both the contestants agree to abide by the result? One thing is very certain, neither of these gentlemen can do anything while the dispute remains unsettled.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Rumors prevail in Troy military circles to the effect that Col. ISAAC MCCONIHE, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, will soon tender his resignation. It is well known that the Colonel desired to withdraw from the organization several months ago, but was prevented by circumstances which rendered his retention of the position necessary, for the benefit and permanency of the regiment. The command is now regarded as one of the most thoroughly equipped and best drilled organizations in the State. And for this proficiency and discipline no small share of credit is due to Col. MCCONIHE, he having assumed command of the regiment when its local reputation was almost below par, and by his energy, industry and ability he has made it an organization creditable to himself and the city.

The following appointments upon the Fourth Brigade Staff are announced: Major Francis C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, original vacancy. Major Ed. S. Renwick, Engineer, vice Terry, time expired. Capt. Chas. D. Walker, Captain of Ordnance, original vacancy. Major Chas. H. Tomes, Addt. A. D. C., by assignment from General Headquarters, Albany. Capt. Chas. S. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence, original vacancy. Capt. A. K. Laing, Paymaster (under the old law.)

Col. THOMAS HOLT, of Port Jervis, N. Y., has received his commission from Washington, as Brigadier-General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, dating from March 13, 1865.

We would call the attention of Assessors to the provisions of section 145, chapter 503, amended Militia Law, passed April 22, 1867, which says: "All general and staff officers, all field officers, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the organized National Guard of this State shall be exempt from jury duty during the time they shall perform military duty, and shall be entitled to a deduction in the assessment of their real and personal property to the amount of $500 each, except cavalrymen, artillerymen and mounted officers, who shall be entitled to a deduction of $1,000 on all classes of taxes." National Guardsmen claiming exemption under this act have to furnish certificates from the commandant of their company or battalion that they have actually performed military duty in attending all drills and parades.

A Regimental Court-martial, for the trial of delinquencies and deficieneies in the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, has been appointed by Brig.-Gen. WM. G. WARD, to convene at the armory, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, on Monday, June 10 next, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court, Major ANDRUS B. HOWE. Commandants of companies, having business to bring before this Court-martial, will cause the proper papers to be prepared and sent to the President at least ten days before its first session.

The regular business meeting of Company D, Ninth Regiment, will be held on Thursday evening, June 6, at 8 o'clock. An election for second sergeant will be held at this meeting, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Sergt. T. M. MOLLESON.

Lieut.-Col. CASSIDY has been placed in temporary command of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of Albany, pending the acceptance of Col. CHURCH's resignation.

Brig.-Gen. ALONZO ALDEN has assumed command of the Tenth Brigade. Major W. E. KISSELBURGH is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

In the Eleventh Brigade, of Brooklyn, Major HENRY J. FOSTER has been commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; his address is National City Bank, Brooklyn. Major ALEXANDER COCHRAN has been commissioned Brigade Surgeon. Capt. THOMAS U. CASHOW, Brigade Ordnance Officer, and Lieut. WILLIAM W. BUTTLE, Aid-de-Camp.

An election will be held to-morrow evening at Ittner's Hotel, in the First Regiment Cavalry, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK KNEBEL.

The active and exempt members of the Seventh Regiment propose to erect a monument in the Central Park, just south of the Warriors' Gate, to commemorate the virtues and heroism of those who belonged to the organization during the late war and who gave up their lives while in the service of the United States during the late war.

The rank and file of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, (Brooklyn,) recently presented an elegant set of horse equipments to their late commandant, Major FREDERICK A. MASON.

The promenade and floral concert of the Twenty-second Regiment, which took place on Wednesday evening at their spacious armory, was a great success, despite the rain and muddy streets, there being fully two thousand persons present. The regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL, in behalf of the State, and the appearance of the battalion on parade was a gratifying one. A full report of the proceedings, with Gen. ASPINWALL's speech, was published in Thursday's TIMES.

An election will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the regimental armory, southeast corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to fill the office of Captain of A Company in the Twelfth Regiment, now vacant by the promotion of ANDRUS B. HOWE to the Majority.

The efforts made in the village of Saugerties, N. Y., to raise a company for the Twentieth Regiment, are being highly successful. In Rondout there is one company already full and two more forming, two in Kingston and four in Southern Ulster, and the Saugerties company when raised will complete the regiment.

Col. NICHOLAS MILLER, of the Seventy-second (Rensselaer County) Regiment, has tendered his resignation, and the same has been accepted.

Messrs. F. A. BOLTWOOD, formerly of the Second Regiment; G. S. PAGE, of the Fifteth, and WM. MILLER, an old regular soldier, are forming a new company to be attached to the Twenty-fourth (Troy) Regiment, in place of the battery of artillery recently detached.

A Regimental Court-martial has been appointed for the Fifty-sixth Regiment, to consist of Lieut. JAMES PACKER. The Court will convene at the armory of the regiment, in Nassau-street, near Bridge-street, on the 11th day of June next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

An election will be held in the Seventh Regiment on Tuesday evening to fill the vacant Majority, caused by the resignation of Major JOSEPH B. YOUNG. Capt. G. W. SMITH, of the eighth company, will probably be elected although he has declined a nomination.

Bendix Zouaves (Third Regiment) will be presented with a stand of colors by Mayor HOFFMAN to-morrow morning, previous to their departure for East New-York to attend the field day.

We acknowledge the receipt of an order from Company F, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade, New-York State Militia, which is, however, too long for publication. The following non-commissioned officers have been elected: First sergeant, John D. Brower; duty sergeants, B. F. Wellington, John S. Rowan and John H. Wheeler; corporals, R. V. Breesen, Charles Barker, Joel Green and John V. B. Hatfield.

The Seventh Regiment made their annual Spring parade on Friday last, the command turning out with nearly 500 men. The exercises of the day consisted of field evolutions, review by Brig.-Gen. VARIAN and a march through the principal avenues up town. The new drum corps of the regiment made its first appearance, and gave much promise of future excellence. The black leather leggings worn by the drummers is a hideous addition to the regular uniform. Col. EMMONS CLARK was in command, and the parade was a success, as is usual with the Seventh.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 25—*In steamship Guiding Star for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Francis and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Francis, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pierson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kenworthy, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez Latorre, New-Orleans; Major and Mrs. Adolph Berry, Baltimore; Miss V. G. Stevens, Mrs. Jones, Baltimore; Mrs. Lacoste and maid, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. B. Soulie, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewy and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sanford and maid, Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lilienthal and maid, Miss Lilienthal, New-York; Miss Mary A. Shaw, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Alfred Jones, Philadelphia; Mr. Doddridge, Mrs. Winters, California; J. Guerin, Master Guerin and Miss Guerin, Eug. E. Dewy, D. D. Allen, New-York; Joaquin Sarria, Rafael Sarria, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lunt and maid, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dennis, New-York; D. Paesito, Gusto G. Cantiro, Spain; G. F. Read, New-York; John Lang, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. Kreischer, Master Kreischer and Miss Kreischer, New York; Dr. R. J. Bailey, New-York; Rev. J. M. Lancaster, Bardstown, Kentucky; Rev. George Hale, D. D., Pennington, New Jersey; Rev. Bern Hengiebold, Cincinnati; Rev. J. C. Albrinck, Reading, Pa.; Rev. J. H. Hemsteger Cincinnati; N. Binzmunger, New-York; Jacob Windler, Cincinnati; Charles Ronnebaum, Mrs. Ronnebaum, Miss Mary Ronnebaum, Cincinnati; Miss Francis Ronnebaum, Henry Reinhart, Columbus, Ohio; G. M. Kelley, New-York; G. B. Schulte, Mrs. Mary A. Schulte, Miss Rosina Schulte, Miss Eliza Byrns, Bernard Burns, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Father L. Box, Cincinnati; Rev. Father J. B. Hutchins, Cincinnati; Rev. Father Cornelius O'Connell, Cincinnati; George Allen, Cincinnati; Miss Mary Monti, Japan; J. F. Schroeder, Dublin, George Abel Leon Pierre, Paris; Victor Ricutti, Italy; Riffard Louis, Paris; Alex Delalondre, and $418,211 specie.

MAY 24—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. S. Mancklelow, Miss Sarah Hancock and John Hancock, James Walen, Miss Maria Hodson, of Chicago, Mrs. Bingham, of Pittsburgh; Miss McGill, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Kerr, Sr., of Pittsburgh, Mr. Molson, wife and boy, of New-York; Wm. K. Clare, wife and two children, of New-York; Mrs. Baron and daughter, and Miss Baron, of Memphis; Mrs. Fred. Armstrong, Miss Beamish, of Memphis; Samuel Mayer, Jose Viscaya, Mr. Taylor and wife, Cincinnati; Mrs. Mat. Brook, New-Orleans; G. W. Meara and wife, Philadelphia; Hon. D. Penniman, Baltimore; H. Gillespie, James Lupton, J. D. Nairne, New-York; H. Bergmann, E. N. Cooke and wife, Preston C. Smith, Wm. Hodson, Charles William Hodson, Edward Stone, Chicago; R. H. Milliken, Baltimore; William Donaldson, Robert Currie, wife and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Giddings and Miss Hattie A. Giddings, Brooklyn; J. S. Smith and wife, Miss Smith, Walter Smith, Alexander Carpenter, Hamilton, H. P. Perry, S. Sherwood, A. Engle, Rev. H. S. Day and wife, Rev. James Kerr and wife, J. V. Hartman and wife, Thomas Robinson, of Pittsburgh; J. W. Bouton, John Karon and wife, of St. Louis, Rev. P. Mulligan, E. McArdie, J. Leary and wife, J. G. Nelson, Mr. Mear, of Philadelphia; Wm. Hanlon, Geo. Hanlon, Alfred Hanlon, Morris Simmonds, of New-York; J. B. Ralston, Mr. Whittington, Wm. A. Geer, Charles Griffiths, Rev. John Scanlon, Rev. E. Fitzsimmons, of Philadelphia, D. Nixon and Amos Chambers, of Hamilton, Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre, Rev. H. H. Schirlges, of Detroit, John T. Gnolson and wife, of New-York, Gilbert A. Robertson, F. Reuter, Mr. Rovira, F. Flo, Archbishop Amat and friend, of San Francisco, Dr. E. Beltington, wife and two children, Herman Shultz, J. V. Carpenter, Wm. H. Elias, Joseph A. Wise, J. Jones, of Chicago, Robert Hazelton and wife, of New-York.

MAY 25—*In steamship Atalanta, for Brest and London*—Robert Robinson, B. L. Ackerman and wife, Thomas McKnight and daughter, Mrs. E. Brown, John M. Jeremiah and wife, Miss Sophie Ackerman, J. Lake, A. E. Goodwin, W. B. Sawyer, T. Angelo Morton, C. B. Rising, D. A. Stitsel, William Cureton, wife and infant, John Moisset, H. L. Perret, Miss Annie Massey, Thomas Young and family, J. M. Peddinghaus, Joseph Bottom, Richard Ralph and wife, Gulio Rossi and family, Edwin C. Richards, William T. Wilson and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Davison, Abraham Roberts, Mrs. M. Walbert, John Whately, C. H. Claflin, Rev. Henry Belden and wife, D. Soyley Evans, Mrs. Chas. Ferrers, L. H. Olmstead, J. W. Barber and son, Frank C. Taylor, L. B. Weatherbee, F. Trudell and daughter, Jollivet Thomas, Emil Hoechster and wife, Paul Hoechster, Mrs. Robt. Buxton and infant, Mrs. Hannah Smith and child, Miss Ann Jones, Thos. Williams, Miss Esther Taylor, Mrs. E. Lansing, J. B. Lance, Thos. Webb, Daniel Webster and wife, and others in the steerage.

MAY 25—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow*—Dr. Street, Mr. Parton, Mrs. C. A. Walker, Miss Helen Walker, Miss Bell Drummond, Miss Charlotte Matthews, Joseph O'Conner, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Warden and child, Jno. Hamilton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John McKay, Batavia; Mr. and Miss Margaret Wilson, Hudson City; Mrs. Lindsay, Astoria; James Rodgers Jordan, S. H. Galloway, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Chapman, Little Valley, N. Y.; D. Richardson, Galveston Texas; Walter Hyslop, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Quincy; Mr., Mrs. and Miss White, Barry, Ills.; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Boyd, Lynchburgh, Va.; T. A. Howard and Mrs. Jenny Howard, Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. Margaret Townsend, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Junge and 3 children, Chicago; Mrs. Ann Hirst, Stephens Point; Mrs. Hannah Albee, Grand Rapids, Wis.; John L. Nichols, Horatio F. Nichols, Boston; Mrs. Dunlap and 2 children, Donald Nicholson, Hamilton, C. W.; Albert C. Tuttle, Peter Leclair, Burlington, Va.; Anthony Clegg, Columbus; John Morrison, Atlanta, Ga.; John Crawford, Rockport, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Thorn, Rev. Thos. Hubbs, Cleveland, Ohio; Matthew Orr, Scranton, Penn.; John E. McCorkey, Mayesville, Ky.; Dr. J. W. Wood, Atlanta, Ga., and others in the steerage.

MAY 25—*In steamship England, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Bate, Miss Widrell, Mrs. C. Robbins, Miss Julia Robbins and Miss Fanny Robbins, New-York; Geo. Hall, Edward Finnegan, New-Orleans; Miss Marion Smith, Pennsylvania; Mrs. S. Hawkins, Miss M. N. Shearmann, Elmira; Miss N. K. Stow, Elmira; S. Brewer, R. Peck, Miss Ellen Archibald, England; Mrs. Dalrymple, New-Orleans; J. Brown, England; G. W. Bacon, London; Wm. H. Keyto, Richard Freeman, Mrs. R. Freeman, Mrs. Phillipson and four children, Corunna, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chadbourn, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Noble, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. L. Travis and infant, Thos. Silvia, New-York; M. Leland, New-Orleans; C. H. Pix, Galveston, Texas; H. A. Boyer, Tiffin, Ohio, and 155 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen from Aspinwall—Mrs. W. F. Russell and daughter, W. Loazier, Chas. Wooley, wife and three children, Eugene Guffor, Miss H. N. Stebbins, R. Beinman, Mrs. Mary Villesacque, Mrs. Lena Robson, O. C. Pratt, Vincent Orter, Mrs. A. K. Parker, Miss Alcena Hanson, A. L. Knight, Chas. G. Hughes, wife and three children, E. S. Cheesboro, wife and two children, Mrs. F. E. McKenzie, George H. Tay, wife and three children, Mrs. E. Bartholomew and two children, J. F. Clark, wife and child, P. W. Cunningham, wife and four children, L. Rodriguez, H. F. Mankin, wife and three children, J. R. Keeran, wife and child, Sr. Crauer, wife and infant, N. Rosenberg, W. H. Hillhouse, J. Hacht, wife, sister, three children and servant, Sister Ann, Sister Theresa, Mrs. Maria McKay, G. C. Letcher, wife and infant, Jonas Adler, James Kirkham and wife, B. Salazar, Mrs. Edward McKinley and infant, Mrs. R. J. Nichols, Carl Buerkner, G. W. Crane, Rev. J. S. Allemany, Rev. F. A. Odenalt, Mrs. A. J. Cain, Fabian Jasi, L. Koster, H. Koster and wife, A. Van Ford, wife, servant and child; T. W. Hobson and wife, J. K. S. Latham, wife, infant and servant; H. R. Whitehill, Miss Kate Darling, Mrs. J. C. Fall and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Glasscock, son and daughter; Mrs. J. J. McKinnon, Miss Abbie A. Ayre, Fleet-Capt. Pane Shirley, U. S. N.; Ed. Hill, wife, two children and servant; J. L. White, Mrs. A. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Admiral Pearson and daughter, Walter Campbell, Esq.; Jacob Rich, R. L. Ogden, L. L. Pendergast, Mrs. S. E. Linderberger, Rev. R. F. Putnam and wife, G. W. Bertheau, wife, daughter, two children and servant; A. J. Ellis, J. H. Lick, J. Potts, U. S. N.; John Skae, Samuel Crim, wife and son; S. D. Jones, Mrs. J. C. D. Beach, Thomas Evans, A. S. Gould, Capt. A. M. Burns, Jacob Hyatt and wife, John F. Harrison, J. G. Chesnut, wife and child; Albert Betts, William Gonce, Esq.; David Bell, U. S. N.; J. McFarlin, U. S. N.; Jas. McGill, U. S. N.; A. McFadren, R. Ledger, Willet Cooke, P. Trentler, H. Lenan, D. Foreman, R. Stokes, J. J. Galloway, John Hope, A. H. Newell, wife and servant, Chas. Taylor, George Wilkes, Wm. Wilkie, Miss Jessie Wilkie, Chas. Wilson and wife, Alexander Anderson and wife, S. Dennis, Mme. Eliza Riley, O. S. Smith, wife and four children, George Barber, Thomas Jackson and wife, Peter Haley, T. Fisher, James Brochter, Rev. M. Rencham, Rev. Wm. M. Walsh, Rev. M. C. Devett, Rev. J. J. McGahan, Rev. T. J. Hogan, Rev. P. J. Sheehan, T. Hodson and wife, Wm. Walsh and wife, C. Perkins and wife, B. F. Day, Mrs. M. Richards, H. Aaron, wife and four children, C. Cohn, Joseph Stecken, Mrs. Leah Jones, Wm. S. Lafferty and wife, C. Fairfield and three children, E. McKinley and child, Mrs. McIlvaine, E. Betman, P. Burns, Miss Duny, M. Manseau, A. C. Keyt and wife, Mrs. Mary Pohl and infant, Wm. Jacobi, James Mathews, Daniel McFadden, Wm. H. Travers, John Dunlap, Samuel Gass, P. W. Winkley and 2 children, M. Kelly, Mrs. Jenny Walden and 2 children, O. A. Reynolds, James E. Fish, Mrs. E. Bell and infant, Joseph Ferris, Joseph Schade and child, Martin Dow, Alfred Ball, wife and son, S. H. Cooper, M. Shelague, Peter Pedro, A. Shelague, Patrick Kearney, W. Lesher and wife, A. Ludwich, Levi Palmer, Geo. S. Chambers, Mrs. Mary Lyndman, O. P. Shakspeare, wife, mother and 6 children, L. L. Reed and boy, Katy Black, Emma Black, A. Jacob, Charles Badgley, John L. Clark, S. J. Poston, John Mylard, C. E. Wise and 151 in the steerage.

MAY 25—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—Baron Carl Jochmus, Hermann V. Kapff, Virginia Rose, Jos. Ludwig, Aaron Altmaier, Rosalie Altmaier, Fanny Lowenthal, L. Leopold and wife, O. Turner and family, E. Jung, B. Douglas and family, Charles Starkney, C. Watson and wife, W. Cary and family, Mary Love, Libby Love, and many others in the second cabin, and 532 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 20	Moon rises	12 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 08	Gov. Island	1 57	Hell Gate	3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; England, (Br.) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Britannia, (Br.) Glasgow via Liverpool, F. MacDonald & Co.; City of Boston, (Br.) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; City of Dublin, (Br.) Eynon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., C. Goodspeed; Atalanta, (Br.) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; E. B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Norfolk, Vance, Alexandria, J. Hand; John Gibson, ——, Alexandria, Smith & Brown; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, H. Heineken & Palmore; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinkney; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Europa, (Brem.) von Hagen, Bremen via City Point, C. Luling & Co.; Wimbledon, (Br.) Dunn, Quebec, Hewlett & Torrance; Asia, (Brem.) Wendehurst, Bremen, via Philadelphia, L. Meyer.

Barks Manuela, (Argen.) Haven, Portland, Howe, White & Co.; J. Ridley, (Br.) Watson, St. John, N. B., De Vertu, Marsh & McColly; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson; Try, (Norw.) Ulricksen, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.

Brigs Penniman, Dickson, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Julia, (Br.) Lyon, Demerara; Humming Bird, (Br.) Stephens, Huntsport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.) Potter, Canning, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; F. H. Todd, McGinn, Swan Island, J. O. Baker; J. Richards, (Br.) Goudy, Richibucto, Boyd & Hincken; Buccleuch, (Br.) Judson, Rio Janeiro via Dealhouse, Fla., De Vertu, Marsh & McColly.

Schooners White Sea, Blatchford, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eothen, Henderson, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; S. B. Smith, Williams, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; H. P. Cushing, Wood, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.) Cowen, Bermuda, N. W. Gardner; Julia, (St. Dom.) Christoffers, Port-au-Plate, A. J. Eggers; Southern Cross, (Br.) George, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Conner, Aspinwall May 15, with treasure, freight and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 17, at 2:30 P. M., saw Panama Railroad Co.'s brig Costa Rica, bound S.; same day, at 6:30 P. M., lat. 14 20 N., lon. 77 20 W., exchanged papers with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Henry Chauncey, all well. May 23, at 7:45 A. M., lat. 38 20 N., lon. 74 30 W., passed Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamship Arizona, bd. for Aspinwall.

Steamship Etna, (Br.) Tibbits, Liverpool May 11, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 838 passengers to John G. Dale. May 20, lat. 42 45, lon. 49 20, passed ship Santa Justa, bound E. 21st, lat. 42 10, lon. 53 48, at 2:40 P. M., passed steamship Ville de Paris, bound E.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen May 11, and Southampton 14th, at 4 P. M., with 162 cabin passengers and 532 in the steerage. May 20, lat. 45 20, lon. 43, saw Danish bark Pallas and ship Golden Dream, both steering W. May 20, lat. 45 3, lon. 43 35, saw steamship Persia, bound E.; same day, lat. 44 50, lon. 44 30, saw Norw. bark Norden, strg. W. 24th, lat. 40 32, lon. 63 15, saw steamship New-York, for Bremen.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

U. S. storeship Purveyor, Acting Master James H. Stimpson, commanding, Mobile May 8, and Port Royal May 21.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

Ship Reynard, Calligan, San Francisco Jan. 20, with mdse. to Sholley Bros. Was 52 ds. to Cape Horn. March 21, encountered heavy gales, which continued for 16 ds. March 24, while lying to under goose-wing maintopsail, was struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away bulwarks, bowsprit and forestopmast, started hatch-combings, stanchions, topsail-sheet bits, and blew the maintopsail from the ropes, a hurricane blowing at the time, were 14 hours before we could clear the wreck, the ship being on her beam ends most of the time, and the loss of head-sails making her labor fearfully, rendering her almost unmanageable; after clearing the decks of the wreck stuff, discovered the ship to be leaking about five inches per hour; commenced throwing overboard cargo, and found the leak where the bulwarks were carried away, they being gone about 50 feet on the port side, the sea during all this time making a clean breach over the ship; after considerable difficulty succeeded in stopping the leak, so that she made only about one inch per hour; since then have had variable weather.

Ship Minnehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 29 ds., with iron and 223 passengers to G. & J. Knox & Co. April 27, lat. 50 34, lon. 20 36, saw a vessel painted black, of about 400 tons, dismasted and under jury-masts, bound E.

Bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Crimea and Sportsman, for Boston.

Bark George Canning, (of Liverpool,) Harris, Singapore Jan. 29, with mdse. to H. E. Morning.

Brig Sarah, (of Turks Island,) Partridge, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to P. L. Pearce.

Brig Surprise, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Fulton, St. John's, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Florence, (of Walton, N. S.,) Hilts, Humacao, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Peniston & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Susan, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crow, Arroyo, P. R., 27 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bangor,) Hopkins, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Talba, (of P. E. I.,) Campbell, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with brig Rolling Wave, for New-York.

Brig Homely, (of Jersey,) Pirouet, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Medora, (Br.,) Allen, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to master. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence passed a large piece of ice, with the body of a man on it.

Brig Caronella, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Garron, (of Dartmouth,) England, Ryder, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Joe Kelly, (of Nassau,) Garland, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to Tripiend & Babian. May 21, off Hatteras, John Brown, a seaman, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. M. J. McMillen, (of Bermuda,) Hallis, Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co. May 15, off the east end of Bermuda, saw brig Thomas Turrell, bd. S.

Sailed.

Steamships England, Saxonia, City of Boston, City of Dublin, Britannia, Atalanta, Guiding Star, Manhattan, El Cid, Mariposa, Sappho, E. B. Souder, Norfolk, John Gibson, Louisa Moore, Raleigh, George Cromwell, Hatteras, Rebecca Clyde, Niagara, and others.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. May 9, steamship Ocean Queen, Conner, New-York; 11th, brig Henry Laurens, Borden, do.; 13th, brig Omaha, Toothaker, Perth Amboy; 14th, brig Emma, Swett, New-York.

Sld. May 14, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 15th, steamship Ocean, Conner, do.

At Nuevitas, May 15, brigs Centaur, Marston, for New-York; G. W. Barter, Allen, do.; bark Enrique, do.; schr. Koret, do., all loading.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 28, schr. Telegraph, for New-York, loading.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
TO THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

These Teas by the ship *Golden State* were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,
THE SHIP GEORGE SHOTTON
Has arrived with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
of the
FINEST FOOCHOW
COLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship *George Shotton* is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow which is the finest Black Tea District in China.) These are the "*finest, first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh and full-flavored.

The Company are now selling the above fine cargoes of teas at the following low prices.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER $1 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., corner of Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED AT
No. 591 BROADWAY,
with a new and extensive stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.
RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.
PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
Also, a full assortment of
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.

CATAWBA WINES.
Still wines from the well-known wine growers of
KELLY'S ISLAND WINE CO., New-York.
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., New-York.
MATHIVETS, Ohio.
LAKE SHORE VINEYARDS, Pennsylvania.
In packages to suit purchasers, at the wine growers' prices.
FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-st.

DRESS SHIRTS.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND HOSIERY.
GREATEST ASSORTMENT, LOWEST PRICES.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 539 Broadway, Corner of 22d-st.
Established 1823.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 347, May 25, 1867.
(Not received.)
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 348, May 25, 1867.
(Not received.)
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 271, May 25, 1867.
(Not received.)
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 272, May 25, 1867.
(Not received.)
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
Of the Georgia State Lotteries—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphans' Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 154, May 25, 1867.
62, 27, 42, 66, 14, 78, 64, 61, 67.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 155, May 25, 1867.
28, 14, 48, 16, 29, 46, 22, 67, 54.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 37, May 25, 1867.
64, 63, 12, 61, 53, 30, 46, 58, 36.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 38, May 25, 1867.
44, 73, 3, 20, 66, 13, 65, 15, 54.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawings of June 6, 1867, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing MCINTIRE & CO., 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given and orders filled by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 5 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. premium on investments. J. R. NATHAN, No. 77 Nassau-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—Information given on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.